him to Etna. She complied with his ... and they started. Coleman remarked ... relatives of Miss H., who were just start... a hand-car to the village, that they would ... at Etna about the same time. In a very ... time after starting, Coleman returned with ... H. a corpse in the buggy! In reply to ... questions from relatives, he first stated ... team had started to run away, and, over... the buggy, had thrown the lady out, killing ... instantly, but a few moments afterward ... response to the remark of a brother of ... unfortunate girl, "You have murdered ... ter," Coleman protested that Miss H. had ... come frightened and jumped from the ... killing herself in the fall. After the corpse ... removed from the buggy, Coleman drove ... to Neoga, delivered up the team to the ow... and disappeared, and has not been heard ... since. An inquest is being held to-day (...day), when further particulars may be ... to light. A rumor prevails, this morning, ... chloroform was administered to the girl, as ... were no marks of violence to be found on ... body.

A SUGGESTION TO BUILDERS.

A timely suggestion to some of the pro... tors of incompleted buildings may save ... immense trouble in the future. There are ... many handsome blocks, finished and unfinish... whose foundations are not protected by ... walks or anything else. We would recom... them to place a thick layer of manure ... such foundations to keep out the fros... by next spring unpleasant fissures will ... pear in the stone, which will be ... to powder by the superincumbent ... of the buildings. The action ... frost on unseasoned sand-stone can be ... in the southern block of that material ... ing the porch of Andrews' building on ... street, between Madison and Monroe. A ... crack, caused by the action of frost, has ... enormous stone down the centre, dividing ... evenly as no artificial process could have ... This stone when freshly quarried is ... porous, and absorbs moisture readily ... frost does the rest more readily still.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Dinners in aid of the Foundling's House will ... on every day this week at Nos. 116 and 118 ... street, between Madison and Washington.

The Registry Department of the Post Office ... hereafter close at 5 instead of 6 p. m. as formerly ... will be open as usual at 8 a. m.

R. W. Osborn, local Agent for the Orient Insu... Company, received a letter from the President of ... Company yesterday, ordering him to cease ... policies on Elevators in the city, stating, as a ... that the recent developments in the Munn ... case showed that it was impossible to tell whether ... property represented as being in the Elevators ... there or not.

The dramatic class conducted by Mrs. Cow... the West Side Rooms of the Christian Union, ... well attended. Last Saturday night the large ... was filled, and the class went through "... Scene" in "The Merchant of Venice," quite credit... They intend to produce "All that Glitters ... Gold," in costume, for the holidays. It is impo... to tell how many incipient Romeos and Juliets, ... locks, Hamlets, Richards, and Lady Macbeths ... contains; but the number would seem to be a ... able one.

—Coal was discovered in England in 12... first dug under a charter granted the town ... Newcastle by Henry III. It was first ... about 1280. Dyers, brewers, etc., began to ... sume it extensively in 1350. In consequence ... an application from the nobility and gentry, ... ward I., in 1398, published a proclama... against it as a public nuisance.

—The London Times, in view of the great ... crease of drinking in England, exclai... "Among all the writers, all the talkers, all ... preachers, all the workers, all the names ... daily blazoned on the roll of English fame, ... there none that will set about to abate this ... ance and scandal—our national drunkenness ..."

MARRIED.

PEASE—OSGOOD—In Woburn, Mass., Nov. ..., Rev. Stephen G. Abbott, of Wollaston Heights, ... D. Pease, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Augus... Osgood, of Woburn.

JOHN—THOMAS—In Hinsdale, on the 2d instant, Rev. Prof. Arnold, of the Baptist Union Theolo... Seminary, Chicago, Mr. Frank D. N. John, of ... Mich., and Miss Ellen A. Thomas, of Albany, N. Y.

DIED.

CASSELS—At his residence, No. ... Canal... Nov. 30, James N. Cassels, M. D., aged 55 years. The funeral will be held Dec. 5, at his house in ... Rock, Wis.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT ART SAL...

AT AUCTION.

ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the at... of Art lovers to the new and valuable collectio...

Paintings and Works of A...

BELONGING TO THE

BROOKLYN ART GALLERY,

And collected during the past year by its pro... CHARLES RODE, Esq., from all the principal

ART CENTRES OF EUROPE.

In this collection will also be found contribution... the leading

Artists of America.

The entire collection will be on exhibition, wit... logues, at

STORE NO. 970 WABASH-A...

Near Twenty-second-st.

Among the array of artists represented in the coll... will be found the names of such as

Carl Hubner, Albert Bierstadt, H. Herzog, Regis Gignoux, G. Sus, A. B. Durand, Henri de Beul, J. F. Kensett, J. Veyrassett, W. L. Sontag, L. Robbe, A. F. Tait, Wm. Hart, Wm. F. H. de Haas, Geo. L. Brown, A. D. Shattuck, And many of equal celebrity...

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve ...

Thursday and Friday, Afternoons and Eve...

DEC. 5 and 6, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auc...

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

We shall sell Wednesday, De... at 9 1-2 a. m.,

180 cases Men's Cf, Kip, and Beaver ...
100 cases Boys' and Youth's Boots.
150 cases Women's, Misses', and Chil...
Assorted Polish.
And a Line of Rubber Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 Rando...

At our sale of Thursday, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 ... we shall offer

Custom-made Clothing, Cassimeres, Knit Goods, Notion... Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fleece-Lined Gloves, Army Dress Coats, Cav. Jackets and Pants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 Rand...

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Pawnbrokers' Good...

On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872,

BY ORDER OF

A. LIPMAN, 27 West Madison-...

CONSISTING OF

Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Sale will continue all day until every lot is sold. ... logues now ready.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction...

PAWNBROKER'S SAL...

Of Unredeemed Pledges. Will be sold at A... Watches of every description; the largest stock ... fered in Chicago. Jewelry, Clothing, Guns, ... Musical Instruments, and all kinds of goods, ... day, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 5, 6, 7, ... LEFT, Pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st. ... credit on large bills.

Advertisements Received too Late for C... fication.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS IN SHINN'S ... Estate Journal, and special attention given ... and selling all kinds of real estate. CYRUS ... CO.

PERSONAL—TWO MEN FROM THE CO... spending the winter in town, want some one ... to. Excuse grammar. Address Y 14, Tribune ...

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1872. NUMBER 107.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.

C. O. D.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. PITTSBURGH. ROCHESTER.

MEN, MEN, MEN, YOUTHS, YOUTHS, YOUTHS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, CHILDREN, CHILDREN, CHILDREN.

FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST. ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST. BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

NEW DEPARTURE

BROWN & CO.,

TAILORS,

NO. 332 WABASH-AV.,

Will, from this date, make the most stylish garments from the best fabrics at prices that defy competition.

Good Overcoats from $40 upward.

Chicago, Dec. 3, 1872.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Fancy Goods!

Imported especially for the

WHOLESALE TRADE.

Gilt Goods, Bronzes, China Toys, Bouquet Holders, Fancy Cups, Vases, Parians, Cologne Sets, Toy Tea Sets, Shell Vases,

And selling at

NEW YORK PRICES.

IRA P. BOWEN & CO.

262 & 264 Wabash-av.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

AT WHOLESALE!

Recent Direct Importations of

French China, Bohemian Glassware, Lava & Parian Goods.

Large Lot of French and German

Motto Cups & Saucers, Motto Mugs & Toy Sets, China & Bohemian Vases

To the Trade at LOW PRICES.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Seven well-built, comfortable brick houses on corner of ... and Illinois-sts., supplied with all city conveniences, ... &c. WM. S. JOHNSTON, 5 Exchange Building.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts.

Terms Reduced to $2.00 per Day.

J. W. TOWN, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. Faber's and Other Lead Pencils

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OPERA-GLASSES.

The finest and largest stock at M. POLACHEK'S, Optician, 78 East Madison-st., next McVicker's Theatre.

MAPLE SUGAR

Wanted by GUNTHER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW.

PHOTOCHROME PICTURES. Reliable men and women are wanted as agents to canvass every town in the State of Illinois. Applications can be made by letter or in person to JOHN WHEELER, General Agent State of Illinois, Office, 13 North Curtis-st., Chicago.

CLOAKS AND VELVETS.

SILK VELVETS.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.

Are selling Black Trimming Velvet, heavy Silk face, Linen back, full 28 in. wide, at $6.

Superfine Lyons Cloak Velvet, 28 in. wide, of the celebrated manufactory of Guinet & Co., at $12.

Extra fine Lyons Cloak Velvet, 28 in. wide, best grade, manufactured by C. M. Tellard & Co., at $14, sold all over at $20.

Extra Superfine Lyons Cloak Velvet, 32 in. wide, manufactured by Messrs. Pansom & Co., at $18.

Special Bargains.

Best quality Guipure Laces, full 2 in. wide, at 75c.

Elegant Patterns, full 2 1-2 in. wide, at $1.

Elegant Patterns, full 3 1-2 in. wide, from $1.50 to $2.

Elegant Patterns, full 4 in. wide, from $2 to $3.

Special Inducements

In Thread, Yak Point, and Point Applique Laces, Barts, Plushes, Black Silks, Satin Dress and Cloak Trimmings, of every description; Ribbons, Feathers, Hats, in every style; Muslin and Merino Underwear.

CLOAKS

At greatly reduced prices, selling good Cloaks at $6, $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30. Also, Special Bargains in Velvet Cloaks, at a great deduction from former prices.

Orders by letter promptly filled. Our new system for SELF MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most perfect fit attainable.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,

197 & 199 South Clinton-st., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, AND LOOKING GLASSES,

AND JOBBERS OF

CHROMOS, Engravings, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK in the West. No Delay in Shipping.

MUSICAL.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL

ARION PIANOS

AND

Estey Organs!

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,

211 STATE-ST.

SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

STORY & CAMP.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,

Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

DRESS CLEANING.

SPOTS REMOVED

From the most delicate fabric, by a new process, without cleaning the whole.

DRESSES CLEANED

Without ripping or removing any trimming.

A. SCHWARZ,

158 Illinois-st. and 264 West Madison-st. Branch Office, 397 South State-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

On and after Dec. 2, our Mortgage Banking office will be in Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

GALLUP & PEABODY.

REMOVAL.

A. ZEESE & CO., ELECTROTYPERS,

Have Removed to 114 Monroe-st., near Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE.

To Capitalists!

For sale, 60x80 feet on Franklin-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts., at $460 per foot, east front. The biggest bargain in Chicago.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10 Otis Block.

FURS.

FURS Sable, Mink, Ermine, Seal, &c. Children's Furs. Gents' Seal Caps and Gloves. Sleigh Robes, &c. LOWEST PRICES.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIG

Out and give us for collection those old over-due claims, bills, notes, accounts, &c., in any part of the country. We will charge nothing if collections are not made. Send for circular. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hitherto existing as the firm of Rendell & Dancaster, Butchers, 168 West Madison-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said Giles Rendell will still continue the business, and will collect all bills and assume all liabilities of the said firm up to this date.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1872. GILES RENDELL. HENRY J. DANCASTER.

WASHINGTON.

How Cameron Prevented the Senate from Adjourning Over Till Thursday.

Senators Sumner and Fenton Grossly Insulted by the Radical Majority.

The Tributes of the Two Senators to the Memory of Horace Greeley.

Ward Hunt, of New York, Appointed to the Supreme Court.

The Administration Organ on Banks.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATORIAL PROSCRIPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate to-day indicated that, so far as the majority is concerned, it is able to carry the spirit of proscription even beyond the grave. The Chaplain of the Senate opened the proceedings this forenoon with a beautiful prayer in favor of reconciliation and harmony among the representatives of the people, especially now that the hand of God had touched the leader of one of the great parties in the last Presidential contest. Scarcely had the Chaplain ceased, when Simon Cameron arose, and, asking that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, moved an adjournment forthwith. The object of this unexpected move was but too plainly apparent.

The Republican caucus, which met at 10 o'clock in the morning, had taken into consideration the advisability of adjourning over in respect to Horace Greeley, and had decided that, while the Senate was perfectly willing to adjourn, it was out of no such tender consideration.

Senator Fenton begged Mr. Cameron to allow him to offer his resolution providing for an adjournment over the day of the funeral, especially as both himself and Senator Sumner desired to submit a few brief remarks, but Cameron would not give way, and by a rising vote his motion to immediately adjourn was largely carried.

Senator Fenton would not have pressed this motion at all had he not consulted with a large number of Republican Senators, who assured him that his resolutions were eminently in order, and that they would support them.

WHAT SUMNER AND FENTON WOULD HAVE SAID.

As showing the brief and unpartisan character of the remarks which both Senators Sumner and Fenton would have made, if they had no been so unceremoniously cut off, their speeches were written out in advance, as given below. Senator Sumner would simply have spoken as follows:

One word if you please. A funeral will take place to-morrow, on which the eyes of the nation will rest, while innumerable hearts will be filled with grief, and the people everywhere learn the instability of life and the commandment of charity. It is proper, therefore, for the Representatives of the Nation to suspend labor, that they, too, may be penetrated by the lesson of the day. More for lesson than for the illustrious dead is this needed. He is gone beyond any earthly call. We remain. Duties are always for the living, and now, standing at the open grave of Horace Greeley, we are admonished to forget the strifes of party, and to remember only truth, country, and mankind, to which his honest life was devoted. In other days the horse and armor of the departed chieftain have been buried in the grave where he reposed. So, too, may we bury the animosities, if not the badges, of the past. Then, indeed, will there be victory for the dead which all will share.

SENATOR FENTON'S TRIBUTE.

Senator Fenton would have said:

I desire to leave for New York at 1 o'clock, and, therefore, venture upon the indulgence of the Senate to make a motion at this time. It has reference to the great bereavement we all so deeply feel, in the death of Horace Greeley. This sad event touches the hearts of all our people. Not only in our land, but the struggling and the good in all lands, of whatever rank or condition, will unite in deep and long lament over his death. As a further public recognition of an event so impressive, of a grief so universal and profound, I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next. I may remark that several Senators desire to attend the funeral, and it is semi-officially announced that the President and Vice President of the United States will leave for New York to-day for the same purpose.

DON'T LIKE IT.

The Administration organ here does not like the way in which Congress yesterday refused to accept Banks' resignation of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It says this morning, "The action of the House in declining to receive the resignation of General Banks was due entirely to Democratic votes. This should not be taken as an indication that the other gentlemen who made themselves conspicuous by vilifying the Administration, from the President down, are to be treated in a like manner. We do not believe that the House of Representatives is prepared to give its seal of approval to the retention of the Chairman of the Committees on Claims and Post Office, and Post Roads.

The resident

CHICAGO RELIEF

Committee held a meeting here last evening, and adopted a resolution to the effect that when the Mayor of that city sent his requisition, this city would pay over the balance of $27,000 accorded to the benefit of Chicago.

CHOCKTAW COTTON.

The Department of Agriculture has to-day received from Major T. D. Griffith, United States Agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, several samples of cotton, grown this year by the members of those tribes in the southern part of the Indian Territory. Through the efforts of the President of the Cotton Association, the Missouri State Fair at St. Louis extended its premium list to the Indian Territory, and the Indians were induced to exhibit a number of bales there, which, as will as the exhibitors themselves, attracted much attention. Among the samples are three which secured premiums of $500, $250, and $100, respectively; also one exhibited by Allen Wright, former Governor of the Choctaw Nation, but too late to compete. A greatly increased interest has been created among those people in the prodution of cotton, and it is believed that much larger crops will result from these well directed labors.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Judge Jerry Black, counsel for McComb, in the suit of the latter against the Credit Mobilier, in response to a telegram from General Garfield, arrived here to-day. Early in the day he held a long consultation with Mr. Dawes in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means. It was stated, to-day, that it was proposed to put General Banks, who is a member of the Committee on Investigation, on the stand, for the purpose of proving that he was approached by representatives of the Credit Mobilier with offers of stock for his influence. The Investigating Committee held an informal meeting to-day, simply for the purpose of organizing.

THE GREELEY FUNERAL.

Twenty Democratic members of Congress left here to-night to attend the funeral of Mr. Greeley in New York, to-morrow. Senators Fenton, Tipton, Schurz, and Trumbull will also be present on this sad occasion. On the part of the Administration, the President, Vice President, and Vice President-elect, with Secretary Boutwell, left to-night.

THE CENSUS.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses of illustrating the quarto volumes of the census with maps. It is proposed that twenty maps should be engraved, the expense of which will not, the Secretary estimates, exceed $25,000. A few specimen maps have been prepared, which show, by shades of color, the relative diversity of population in all parts of the country; the distribution of wealth; the prevalence of illiteracy, and the distribution of the foreign-born population, and of its different elements. These maps are so generally commended as exhibiting at a glance information which without them could only be got by scanning wearisome tables of figures, that there is no doubt that the Secretary's' recommendation will be approved and the money voted. Among other subjects to be illustrated, besides those above mentioned, will be the location of the great manufacturing and mining industries; the range of cultivation of each of the great agricultural staples, and the prevalence of particular forms of disease.

CHIVALROUS.

When the vote was taken yesterday on the question of accepting General Banks' resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was noticed that the Hon. Leonard Myers not only voted "No," but used his influence among his friends to have General Banks retained. This conduct has a touch of magnanimity in it. Mr. Myers is next to General Banks on the Committee, and would, no doubt, have been made Chairman had the resignation been accepted.

POSTAL BILL.

Mr. Hill, of New Jersey, who is second on the House Committee on Post Offices, to-day introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., that on and after the 1st of July, 1873, postage shall be charged on domestic mailable matter of the first class, embracing all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proof sheet passing between authors and publishers, and including local or drop letters, at the uniform rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

SENATORS ELECT.

Despatches have been received here to-day to the effect that Senator Spencer has just been reelected in Alabama, and Merrimon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected in place of Poole, the present incumbent.

SENATOR CONKLING

said to-day, that to his mind the late election had demonstrated that other people had thoughts as well as newspaper people, providing that other people behaved themselves.

THE CAUCUS COMMITTEE

to revise the Senate Standing Committees have had a seven hours' session to-day, and find that their labors are not yet concluded. The changes thus far agreed upon are: Edmunds, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, *vice* Trumbull, removed: Windom, Chairman of the Contingent Expenses, *vice* Fenton, removed; Pratt, on Pensions, *vice* Edmunds, promoted; Spencer on Mines and Mining, *vice* Chandler, provided for elsewhere; Flannigan, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad, *vice* Stewart to be otherwise provided for. Considerable trouble is found in assigning places for all the faithful ones, hence the labor of the Committee, which will be continued until a late hour. Schurz, it is stated, has been taken from the Foreign Relations Committee altogether.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report of the Secretary of State on contingent expenses, shows that during the fiscal year ending with June last, the contingent expenses for foreign intercourse and missions amounted to nearly $30,000; $325,000 were paid to satisfy the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound indemnity; $292 were paid Bancroft Davis, as bearer to England of the Alabama Treaty. The Treaty case cost $582, and the freight on it was $78. The aggregate cost of cable telegrams was $6,600.

SUPREME COURT.

The resignation, by Associate Justice Nelson, of his judicial position, was received yesterday, addressed to the Secretary of State. The President accepted the resignation, and appointed Ward Hunt, of New York, as Judge Nelson's successor. The nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or Thursday.

The appointment is received with satisfaction by those in this city who know him either personally or by reputation.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Representative Morey of Louisiana, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Mississippi Levees, intends bringing that subject before the House at an early day. The Senate and House Levee Committee are in consultation with the view of perfecting a bill acceptable to the Army Engineer Department.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—After reading the journal, Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. FENTON asked him to withdraw the motion temporarily.

Mr. CAMERON said he must insist upon his motion.

Mr. FENTON. "I appeal to my friend to withdraw his motion. I wish to move that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Thursday."

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled Fenton's motion not in order.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SWORN IN.

Mr. BOREMAN, member-elect from Louisiana, was sworn in.

STAMP TAX.

Mr. KELLOGG (Conn.) introduced a bill to repeal the stamp tax on bank checks and notes. Referred.

THE OCTOBER CURRENCY EXPANSION.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what law authorizes him to make an increased issue of legal-tender notes, as was done in October last, and whether such issue was made in the legal-tenders heretofore retired, or in new ones, &c. Adopted.

NEW BILLS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. MAYNARD for the relief of the State of Tennessee. Referred.

Mr. PERCE asked leave to introduce, and put on its passage, a bill to regulate the payment of the female employes of the Government.

Mr. CONGER objected.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. BECK (Ky.) asked to be and was excused from service on the Select Committee, appointed yesterday, for the Oakes Ames investigation, on the ground that, during the recent canvass, he had expressed a decided opinion on the subject.

Mr. COX took the chair of the Speaker *pro tem*, and appointed Mr. Merrick (Md.) to fill the place of Mr. Beck on the Committee.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the report of General Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General, on the condition of affairs in the Freedmen's Bureau. Adopted.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the construction of ten steam vessels of war, and appropriating $3,000,000 for that purpose. The vessels are to carry each ten or more guns, of large calibre, and the hulls are to be of iron or wood, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine.

Mr. HALE (Maine) offered an amendment that not less than five of the ten vessels shall be constructed in private yards in the United States, under contract.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) advocated the amendment, but thought the bill too loosely drawn, and left too much discretion to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.) replied to Mr. Randall's strictures, arguing that the more restrictions placed on the Secretary the less security there would be to have the work properly done.

Mr. POTTER (N. Y.), asked to what use these vessels are to be applied.

Mr. SCOFIELD replied: To keep our squadrons full in the different seas, and for the protection of commerce.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Ohio), gave it as his judgment that a system ought to be initiated which would be harmonious in plan, in idea, and in ultimate consummation. He believed it wise to put upon the seas a class of vessels that would have size, and have adaptation for the protection of commerce. He thought it wise to guard, limit, specify, and qualify the description of the ships to be built.

Mr. SCOFIELD remarked that the ideas expressed by the gentleman from Ohio corresponded with the purpose of the Committee.

Mr. COX (N. Y.), suggested a reduction of the number of vessels from ten to five.

Mr. BANKS said that he had introduced this bill last session in anticipation of trouble with Spain, and affairs in the Gulf of Mexico had not improved since then. No one knew what might occur there any day, and it was proper to be prepared for all contingencies.

Mr. POTTER inquired as to the proposed size of these vessels.

Mr. SCOFIELD considered that four hundred or five hundred tons would be large enough, and did not suppose that any of them would exceed 1,000 tons.

Mr. Scofield then referred to Mr. Banks as having sympathized with an effort to involve this country in a war with Spain.

Mr. BANKS denied that he had ever sympathized with such efforts. He had introduced the bill because the Secretary had declared to members of the House that he was afraid events had occurred in the Gulf of Mexico which would require the Government to be prepared to defend their commerce.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he was opposed to Mr. Hale's amendment, because the Navy Department was prepared to construct iron vessels in the navy yards in New York, Boston, and Washington.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

On a motion to print the voluminous document sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. BROOKS made remarks as to the reckless extravagance in the public printing. He said this House was lumbered with public documents, which were of no use, and gave notice that he would sell them all at public auction, and turn over the proceeds to the contingent fund of the House.

THE FISHERIES.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, a bill to carry out the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington was made the special order for the second Tuesday in January, and the House

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

New York Financiers on the Treasury Report and Message—Review of the Money, Gold, Stock, Bond, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—On Wall street, the only points in the President's Message discussed were those relating to taxation, currency, and the postal telegraph. Some disappointment is felt because no further reduction of taxes is recommended. The President's remarks on the necessity of returning to specie payments when practicable were well received. The postal telegraph recommendation has decidedly more adversaries than friends among business men. Secretary Boutwell's desire to regulate the bank circulation at his discretion is not approved. His report is regarded as not sufficiently comprehensive. Its various proposals to further centralize the power of the Secretary of the Treasury are condemned by bankers and merchants. The recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency are regarded as wholesome in so far as they favor a modification of undue restrictions upon banking operations, and a qualification at least of the usury law. On the whole, both the message and Treasury report are considered less encouraging than was expected.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull to-day, prices irregular, and in the main closed lower. Harlem was the exception, closing active at an advance of 4 per cent. Western Union does not seem to be supported by those identified with the management of the Company, and is not likely to be, until it is certain that Congress will not authorize a rival line, nor connect the telegraph business with the Post Office Department. There is no general speculation in stocks. The recent corner in Northwestern has completely demoralized the outside public; most of the street operators have closed up their contracts, and await a more settled market.

MONEY.

Money was close to-day, and occasionally stringent; rates on call 7 1-16, with most of the business at 1-32. Mercantile paper is quiet, at 10 to 12 per cent on choice acceptances. The inquiry from buyers is chiefly for long paper, which, at present rates, is attractive, as with the new year money will be easy and rates much lower. There is nothing generally speaking to impair mercantile credits, a large trade having been done during the past season on a conservative basis. Foreign exchange was quiet.

GOLD

was dull at 112⅜@112½.

BONDS.

Governments were firm on small dealings. Railroad bonds ruled more active.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet and dull, but very firm for shipping extras and fancy brands of Minnesota; these are salable. Medium winter wheat extras are held with more confidence, and in some cases withdrawn from the market; superfine fairly active. The market closes steady. Wheat closes stronger for spring, and with a more active demand, chiefly for export. Winter stronger and in fair demand. Pork in demand, for new for December, at $14.00; 500 brls new for December sold at $14.00. Cut meats weak. Sales are reported of 1,000 smoked hams at 11@13c; 8,000 lbs pickled bellies at 7½c, 13@14 lbs average; and 150 fresh hams, about 10@11 lbs, at 9⅜c. Bacon lower; 250 boxes city long clear, on the spot, sold at 7⅛c, and 100 boxes short clear for January at 7⅝c. Lard weak.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners—Border Jurisdiction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners met in this city to-day; present, Governor Koerner and Mr. Hammond; absent, Mr. Morgan. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Morgan, there was no official action taken touching the usual report of the Commissioners. An informal talk was had concerning the means to be employed to detect and punish the rascality which is being developed in the warehousing of grain. No intention was given out as to what the report would contain, but it is certain that a majority of the Commissioners, as stated before in these despatches, will recommend that two separate Boards be created for the purposes contemplated by the act creating the present one. It is thought that these recommendations will, however, be opposed by one member of the Board,—Mr. Morgan. What his objections are to the change have not transpired. Mr. Morgan telegraphed, to-day, asking the postponement of the meeting for a [week, but on being notified in return of the importance of completing their report, in order that the Governor may have it before him to consider in preparing his message, he signified his willingness to meet the Board, and arrived here to-night. It looks now as though the action of the Board to-morrow would be harmonious.

The question of jurisdiction over the islands in the Mississippi River lying along the border of this State has been raised, and the State custodian of field-notes and surveys has been called upon to settle the question; but from data in his office he is unable to comply with the request. The matter will probably be brought before our next Legislature, as it is important to have a dividing line marked.

NEW YORK.

Counting the Specie—Three Men Killed—Damages Awarded—Tweed's Case—Bank President in Trouble—Compelled to Pay—Murder Trials.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A number of female Treasury clerks are here for the purpose of counting the specie in the Sub-Treasury.

Three laborers were buried by the caving in of a sewer excavation in Brooklyn yesterday. One was killed outright, the other two dying after being dug out.

The 'Cross-town Horse Railroad Company was yesterday mulcted in $2,500 for injuries to a passenger.

Tweed's case was called in the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning, when his counsel read a long affidavit showing that the indictments were improperly found, and made a long argument in favor of quashing them. The argument was not concluded when the Court adjourned till Thursday.

William Moffitt Graham, President of the Wallkill National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., was held in $20,000 bail, to-day, to answer the charge of having jointly with Charles H. Horton, Cashier, defrauded the bank, by means of false entries, of some $100,000. Horton, it is alleged, has absconded, and Graham claims to have been ignorant of his peculations.

In the case of Charles T. Chester, to whom the city still owes $400,000 for putting up a fire alarm telegraph, Judge Fancher has granted a peremptory mandamus directing Comptroller Green to pay the money.

The trial of King for the murder of O'Neil commences to-morrow, and that of Scannell for the murder of Donohue will begin on Friday.

Death on the Rail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 3.—Frederick Knudson, a young Norwegian, who had been attending the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa, but became insane, and was on his way over the Portage Railroad to the hospital here, from his home at New Lisbon, eluded the two men having him in charge, sprang out of the car door, and fell under and was run over by the cars. He was picked up frightfully mangled, but lived nearly an hour.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—The Committee on the Judiciary reported, recommending the adoption of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of canal bonds. Concurred in.

The Committee also reported a resolution giving married women the same rights in relation to holding property and making contracts as are enjoyed by unmarried women, recommending it to be tabled. This gave rise to quite a lengthy discussion, which resulted in the concurrence with the report.

Mr. Brown then moved to amend the resolution by adding "and exercise the elective franchise," which was lost after a little spread-eagle talk, and the resolution was again referred.

All bills upon the Drainage laws were made the special order for Tuesday next.

The select Committee on the Tippecanoe Battle Ground reported, presenting a history of the ground since the battle was fought, and recommending that $25,000 be appropriated to keep it in repair. Concurred in.

The resolution in reference to the death of Horace Greeley coming up, President Friedly and Mr. Brown delivered eloquent tributes to the memory of Mr. Greeley, and the Senate agreed, as a mark of respect, to adjourn until Thursday morning when it did adjourn.

A bill was introduced, fixing the fees and salaries of certain officers. It allows Superior Court jurors $2.50 per day; before Justices of the Peace, $1, and all others $2; County Auditor, $1,800 per year, and $35 for each 100 male inhabitants of the county over 21 years, and fees, etc., arising from the school fund; County Treasurers, $1,500 per year, and $25 for each 100 male inhabitants.

A Constitutional Convention bill was introduced by Mr. Steele, of Grant.

Mr. Orr introduced a bill to regulate divorces. Parties must be *bona fide* residents of the State for three years.

HOUSE.

Resolutions were offered eulogistic of the late Horace Greeley, which were referred to a committee of five to prepare a more extended expression of the feelings of the House.

The Committee on Swamp Lands reported back a bill to amend the act to enable owners of wet lands to reclaim them when the same can be done without affecting the land of others; recommending its passage. Laid upon the table and ordered printed.

The bill to provide for the safety of persons in the coal-mines of Indiana was reported back, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolutions were offered regarding the opinion of the Attorney General upon the responsibility of the State under the Butler bill, with especial reference to the suit of John W. Garrett for the recovery of the principal and interest of the old Internal Improvement bonds held by him. The resolution was adopted, after a long discussion—yeas, 47; nays, 38.

Several new bills were introduced, making 182 in all, one of which, to authorize the authorities of cities to correct erroneous listing or assessment of property, was read a third time and passed.

A message from the Governor, touching the question of the unsurrendered Internal Improvement bonds, was ordered printed.

The bill to protect the Wabash & Erie Canal, its tolls and revenues, from sequestration and sale, was taken up and referred.

The bill to give authority to cities on petition to extend aid to other than railroad companies was passed.

The bill amending the act establishing a House of Refuge, reducing the age of persons that may be admitted from 18 to 16 years, and to allow the children to be sent, at the request of parents or guardian, if responsible for their maintenance, was passed.

The bill to protect citizens from empiricism failed to pass.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The Eighth District Court, in the case of the Custom House Returning Board *vs.* Hatch, Dupont, and Wharton, of the Governor's Returning Board, held that the act of 1872 having repealed the act of 1870, which created the Returning Board, there was no Returning Board in existence, nor could be until appointed by the proper authorities, and hence this suit was brought in the interest of parties having no legal existence.

In the case of Herron *vs.* Wharton, the Court referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bovee-Herron case, and held that as Herron never had been Secretary of State, he could have no standing in the suit at bar. Upon the rendering of these decisions, Mr. Matt, defendant's counsel, made a motion that the injunction in both cases be dissolved, and both suits be dismissed, on ground that under the act of 1872, repealing the act of 1870, Election law, there was no Returning Board, and, consequently, the parties to the suit were legally dead; that in the suit of Herron *vs.* Wharton, the Supreme Court had declared, not only that Herron never was Secretary of State, but Bovee was entitled to that office, and therefore Herron, as claimant for the position, had no standing in Court. The injunctions dissolved and the suits dismissed.

The above, given in view of the fact that in the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth, one of the important points sought by the plaintiff is establishing the Returning Board, consisting of Herron, Lynch, Longstreet, and Hawkins. Longstreet and Hawkins were made members of the Board by Herron's note. Regarding the Returning Board, Mr. Billings, plaintiff's counsel, in the argument to-day before Judge Durell, in the Kellogg-Warmoth case, said in the case of an abolition of the Canvassing Board it would devolve upon the Senate to appoint a new Board, but there could not be a Senate until the Returning Board had first canvassed the ballots cast for candidates for the Senate. Hence, he claimed that the theory advanced by the defendants that the Returning Board had been abolished was untenable.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The *Times* says the message of President Grant is a sensible, unpretending, lucid, and business-like document, which cannot well be abridged. It challenges no special remarks, advice, or criticism. There is an entire freedom from political or sectional bitterness, or partisan spirit. The tone is catholic and kindly, and the recommendations are broadly national and patriotic.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Abstracts of President Grant's message are published in the morning papers.

The *Times* says it will be read with interest, although so largely devoted to domestic affairs. It is full of confident authority and placidity, and, in enjoyment of assured success, disregards minor motives.

The *Daily News* hopes that General Grant's attention will hereafter be more occupied with the reform of the Civil Service than the acquisition of San Domingo. The *News* thinks the people of the United States are ready for a new departure in the administration of their affairs, and the present session of Congress will be especially interesting to those who watch for indications of coming party progress.

The *Times*, alluding to that part of the message which treats of the rebellion in Cuba, doubts that the abolition of slavery in that island would end the feud between Cuban and Spaniard.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 3.—That part of the President's message relating to Utah is highly gratifying to the anti-Mormon community. The *Herald*, Church organ, says the President has been misinformed and misled; that in no part of the United States is the Constitution held in more reverence, and the laws esteemed more sacred than here. The *Journal* to-night refutes these assertions in strong terms.

NEW YORK ELECTORS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Presidential Electors met to-day. General Stewart L. Woodford presided, and addressed the Convention briefly, stating the object of the meeting. He said the Convention gathered under a cloud of sorrow for one who was a competitor for the position we are about to contribute towards filling, and who now lies silent in death. The shadow of this sorrow will make this gathering memorable forever, and with this shadow over us, it is to be hoped that the one upon whom your choice will fall to-morrow will so conduct the affairs of his office as to be President of all the people and for all the people. Adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The *Post* states, on good authority, that the friends of Mayor Hall, and some Republicans who did not enter heartily into the late campaign in favor of a reform in the city government and the election of Mayor Havemeyer, have about perfected a plan by which they hope to neutralize the triumphs of the reformers. The plan is for the present objectionable city officers to resign, and for Mayor Hall to fill vacancies with Republicans unconnected with the late ring, and who may have influence at Albany to prevent hostile legislation, so that the offices may be beyond the control of Mayor Havemeyer. The *Post* adds, the scheme also contemplates the defeat of all reform legislation at Albany, including the new charter.

THE OHIO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 3.—The Electors for President and Vice President assembled at the Executive Department at 9 o'clock this morning, and were called to order by Governor Noyes. A temporary organization was effected by appointing John C. Lee, of Toledo, Chairman, Alonzo Hart, of Ravenna, Secretary, and Henry C. Marton, of Columbus, Clerk. After appointing a Committee on Rules, the Electors took a recess until 11½ o'clock. Upon reassembling, the Electors adopted rules, and adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTORS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 3.—Nearly or quite all of the Presidential Electors for this State have arrived in the city, and will meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock to cast their vote for U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice President.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 3.—The Court House, or Republican, branch of the Legislature, unanimously elected George E. Spencer United States Senator. The Capitol, or Conservative branch, adjourned without nominating.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 3.—Merriman (Republican) is elected United States Senator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Jno. Poole addressed the following telegram to a gentleman here in an official position:

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 3.

We have defeated the Democratic Legislature by electing Merriman. It breaks up the power of the Democrats, and brings a valuable and controlling element in the State over to the Administration. Our friends are rejoicing over the victory.

IOWA ELECTORS.

DES MOINES, Dec. 3.—The Iowa Electoral College was organized to-day, with ex-Governor Kirkwood President. A full delegation was present. The vote will be cast at noon to-morrow.

THE MISSOURI ELECTORS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The Presidential Electors have been notified to meet at Jefferson City to-morrow, to cast the vote for President.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The Legislature meets to-morrow. It is doubtful if there will be a quorum.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 3.—The Presidential Electors chosen by the people of this State assembled this morning and completed an organization.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORS.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Presidential Electors of Massachusetts met and organized, to-day, by choosing E. Rockwood Hoar President.

MARINE.

Serious Losses by the Early Closing of Navigation—Vessels Wrecked and Ashore—Fears for the Lake Superior Fleet.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—The unprecedented early close of navigation has caused great loss of property and inconvenience to owners of freight and vessels. Immense quantities of lumbermen's supplies for the northern part of Michigan are still here and cannot go forward, unless at ruinous prices for teaming. The weather here, to-day, was much softer, but is not thought to have had much effect on the ice.

One steamer and one schooner were brought from Maumee Bay to-day.

A number of vessels are in Pigeon Bay, beyond the reach of help, among them the schooners Josephine Minch, City of Sheboygan, Alice, and Mont Blanc.

The schooner Sargent and a number of barges have disappeared from Middle Sister Island, probably cut by the ice and sunk. The crews were all brought off. Much uneasiness is felt regarding a large number of vessels over-due from Lake Superior, among which are supposed to be the steamers St. Paul, St. Louis, Japan, Arizona, Atlantic, China, Acadia, Peerless, Menominee, Norman, Truesdell, Cuyahoga, and Tuttle, with twelve or fifteen sail vessels.

An expedition is organizing here to attempt to relieve these boats, consisting of the steamer Kewanee and two most powerful tugs.

The Straits of Mackinaw are clear of ice today. The wind blows a gale from the northwest.

Two steamers passed there to-day bound down.

The schooners Homer and Kanter are ashore near Mackinaw.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Navigation is practically at an end. Orders have been sent to vessels in the Upper Lakes bound for this port to lie up at Port Huron, and not attempt to pass through the ice in the Detroit River.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 3.—The Ankathor, from New York for Falmouth, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Her crew was rescued by a passing vessel.

The Wellesley has gone ashore at Sand Heads, and will be a total loss.

The Cass County-Seat.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Dec. 3.—The county-seat litigation in this (Cass) county has begun. An injunction served upon the officers is to be tried on Tuesday next, at Pekin, before Judge Turner. The impression here is that the injunction will be sustained by him, and the trial had at the next regular April term here for the purpose of showing the exact status of the vote, in accordance with the law on removals. Of course the county-seat still remains here until a decision is had.

Steamboat Snagged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—An Evansville despatch says the R. C. Gray, after getting off the Henderson Bar last night, struck a pile of logs below Aloas Bluff, and at 10 last night lay in a sinking condition near Abbott's Landing, across a log, and out of fuel, and with two inches of water over her floors. Captain Graunhor thinks he can save her if he gets fuel in time.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Miss Josephine Mansfield was a depositor in the banking house of Bowles Bros. to the extent of $37,000, prior to the failure of that establishment.

The Board of Directors of the Jacksonville Car Manufacturing Company held a meeting on Monday night, and elected Colonel E. C. Kreider, President, and W. E. Veitch, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company for the ensuing year.

The Young Men's Library Association of Clinton, Iowa, give their annual Mercantile and Mechanics' Fair, commencing Dec. 24, and continuing till July 1. It promises to be a splendid affair.

Thomas Callahan, of Dayton, Ohio, died yesterday from the effect of injuries received a few days previous. He had his left leg crushed by a railway train.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, meet in Washington, to-morrow.

The indictment preferred against Sloan Wilkins, a well-known broker of Detroit, for forgery, has been quashed on technical grounds, and it is reported that no further criminal proceedings will be commenced against him.

Henry Smith and George Drew, who were engaged together in chopping wood in Johnston, R. I., on Monday, were found dead. The indications are that both were crushed by a large rock, under which they had built a fire, and which fell on them.

The Hon. John H. Kennard has been appointed by Governor Warmoth to the vacancy in the Supreme Bench of Louisiana, resulting from the resignation of Judge Howe.

The grand encampment of the Wisconsin Odd Fellows met at Madison last evening, at the Grand Lodge. To-day, and on Thursday evening, there is to be a grand "quarter century" public demonstration. Large numbers of the brothers of the mystic tie are already there....

THE INTERIOR.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior Department.

The Public Lands---Patents---Pensions---Railways.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Oct. 31, 1872.

* * * * *

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	1,370,320.15
Located with military warrants	389,460.00
Taken for homesteads	4,671,332.14
Located with college scrip	693,613.37
Grants to railroads	3,554,887.58
Grants to wagon-roads	465,347.21
Approved to States as swamp	714,255.19
Indian scrip locations	5,760.00
Total	11,864,975.64

a quantity greater by 1,030,270.25 acres than was disposed of the previous year. The cash receipts under various heads amounted to $3,218,100. During the same period there were surveyed 22,016,608 acres, which, added to the quantity already surveyed, amounts to 583,364,750 acres, leaving unsurveyed an area of 1,251,633,620 acres.

The reports of the United States Surveyors General all make mention of the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all manner of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal pursuit, the agricultural products have so far exceeded the local demand as to cause large shipments of cereals to the Eastern States. The Commissioner's suggestions in reference to the propriety of consolidating into one statute the principal features of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, are, in my judgment, specially worthy of the attention of Congress.

PATENTS.

Needed reforms have been made in the condition of the Patent Office during the last year, the most noticeable and important of which is the abolition of the old form of Patent Office reports, and the substitution therefor of the Official Gazette of the Patent Office. Defective as the old reports were, and published from two to three years after the date of the issue of the patents reported in them, their discontinuance seemed to greatly alarm the inventors and manufacturers of the country, and the demand for their restoration, or an adequate substitute, was so great as to require prompt action in that direction. During the last session of Congress authority was given for the publication of the Patent Office Official Gazette, comprising the Commissioner's decisions, the decisions of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts in patent cases, all changes in the rules and practice of the office, notice of all applications for extension of patents, a brief of the specifications, and the full claims of all the patents issued, together with such illustrations, taken from the drawings of the patents, as would give to the public a clear idea of what is patented. It will thus be seen that these publications embrace very much more than was contained in the old Patent Office reports; and, instead of being two or three years behind date, as the old reports were, they are issued within three days of the delivery of the letters patent. This work seems to meet the demand, and is received with universal favor.

The number of applications for patents, including re-issues and designs, during the year ended Sept. 30, 1872, was 19,587; the number of applications for extension of patents, 284; the number of applications for the registering of trademarks was 589. During the same time there were issued 13,626 patents, 233 extensions, 556 certificates of registry of trade-marks, and 3,100 caveats have been filed. This shows a small increase over the number of the preceding year. The fees received during the same period, from all sources, amounted to $700,954.86, and the total expenditure to $623,553.90, making the receipts in excess of the expenditures to the amount of $77,400.96.

It will at once be perceived that the addition of about 20,000 applicants for patents every year must greatly increase the work of the office. Over 200,000 applications for patents have been filed since 1836, and about 139,000 patents have been granted. The drawings, models, and files accompanying these applications must be so classified and arranged as to facilitate access to them, otherwise there would be constant danger of duplicating patents upon the same invention, and each year's accumulation adds largely to the danger. The office is now being administered under substantially the same law and the same general organization adopted at its inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum.

The office has outgrown the plan of organization that was sufficient for it then, and a new organization has become absolutely necessary to secure to inventors and the country the benefits of our patent system. I invite attention to the communication forwarded to Congress suggesting a reorganization of the Patent Office.

The Commissioner urges the importance of a separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. This matter is embraced in the bill now pending before Congress for a reorganization of the Bureau. Another subject to which attention is earnestly invited is the necessity for more room for the work of the Patent Office. A plan has been devised by which it is thought the model-gallery will be sufficient, in all time to come, to store such models as it may be desirable to retain in the office, but for the working force and the necessary files of the office there is great want of room. It is impossible to transact the business of the office, with safety to the inventors or the manufacturing interests of the country, excepting with more room in which to arrange the files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of office business.

PENSIONS.

There are now on the pension rolls the names of 578 widows of soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War, a decrease of 56 since the last annual report. The names of 1,157 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to the late Rebellion, excepting the war of 1812, are borne on the rolls, being 57 less than the preceding year.

During the last fiscal year there were examined and allowed 6,317 original applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of $424,626.50, and 5,116 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an aggregate yearly rate of $261,165.50. During the same period, 7,120 original pensions to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, were allowed at an aggregate annual rate of $950,798, and 290 applications of the same class for increase of pension were admitted, at a total annual rate of $15,858.35. The number of claims, original and increase, admitted during the year, was 18,843, and the annual amount of pensions thus granted was $1,652,433.35. On the 30th day of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, whose pensions annually amounted to $8,611,854.91, and 113,518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to $14,580,778.39, making an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners, at a total annual rate of $23,142,633.30. The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was $10,145,145.49, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, $17,266,156.02, making a grand total of $27,411,301.51, which includes the expenses of disbursement.

During the same year, there were examined and allowed 151 original applications for invalid navy pensions, at an aggregate annual rate of $14,562; 68 applications of the same class for increase of pension, at a total yearly rate of $3,915; 124 new applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of those who died in the navy, at an aggregate yearly rate of $18,494; and 6 pensions of the same class were increased at an annual rate of $654. On the 30th day of June, 1872, there were borne on the rolls of navy pensioners the names of 1,449 invalids, at an annual aggregate of $136,545, and of 1,730 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate yearly rate of $269,208; making the whole number of such pensioners 3,179, at a total annual rate of $405,753. The aggregate amount paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids was $149,442.85, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, $295,186.57; a total amount of $444,629.42, which includes the expenses of disbursement.

On the 20th day of June, 1871, there were pending 26,190 applications of soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. During the year subsequent to that date there were received 6,546 applications of survivors of that war, and 3,815 applications of widows, in all 10,361 applications, making a grand total of 36,551 claims for pensions of this description filed prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed, during the last fiscal year, 17,021 applications of survivors, at a total annual rate of $1,634,016; and 3,105 applications of widows, at an annual aggregate rate of $298,080, making a total of 20,126 claims allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,932,096. Four thousand eight hundred and forty-five claims were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending on the 30th of June last. On the 1st instant there were pending 8,184 claims, more than half of which are believed to be without merit, and will probably be rejected. The total amount paid during the year to survivors of the war of 1812, $1,977,415.84, and to widows, $335,993.63; a total amount of $2,313,409.47, including the expenses of disbursement.

The number of pensions of all classes, granted during the past fiscal year, was 33,838. During that period there were dropped from the pension-rolls, from various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1872, whose yearly pensions amount to $25,480,578.30. The amount paid during said year for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursements, was $30,169,340.60, being $2,908,043.03 less than the amount paid during the preceding year.

Four hundred and forty-three bounty-land warrants were issued during the year, for 68,040 acres, being 338,120 less than the number of acres issued for the preceding year.

During the same period 782 persons availed themselves of the benefits of the act of June 30, 1870, providing for artificial limbs and apparatus for resection, or commutation, of whom 458 preferred the latter.

On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on file, unadjusted, 37,176 claims for invalid pensions, 33,762 claims of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, and 11,580 claims of soldiers and widows of soldiers in the war of 1812, making a total of 82,518 claims. The Commissioner estimates that the claims for pension on account of the war of 1812 will be disposed of by the 1st of May next.

The investigation of frauds continue to receive especial attention, with such gratifying results, both in the detection and repression of wrong-doing, as to demand a continuance of the present policy.

It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

RAILWAYS.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $36,783,000, of which $36,762,300 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1872, from the transportation of passengers, were $3,067,808.17; of freight, $4,122,651.20; and from miscellaneous sources, $771,711.41; total, $7,962,170.78. The entire cost of the road and fixtures to said date (unadjusted balances with contractors not included), was $114,258,535.97. The indebtedness of the Company at the same date amounted to $75,894,512, of which $27,246,512 is due to the United States.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, by consolidation, now embraces, besides the original Company of that name, also the Western Pacific, the San Francisco & Oakland, the San Francisco & Alameda, and the California & Oregon Companies. Stock to the amount of $59,644,000 has been subscribed, and $54,293,190 paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1872, from transportation of passengers, were $3,620,519.33, and of freight, $5,753,246; total, $9,373,765.53. The expenses were $4,317,332.32, leaving net earnings to the amount of $5,056,433.21. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the Company amounted to $86,900,132.37, of which $27,855,680 was to the United States.

The stock subscription of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company is $1,000,000, of which $980,600 has been paid. The receipts for the transportation of passengers for the year ending June 30, 1872, were $60,807.65, and for freight, $83,662.03; total, $144,469.68. The expenses of the road and fixtures have been $3,723,700. The Company's indebtedness (exclusive of first mortgage bonds, $1,600,000, and the Government loan, $1,600,000) is $94,896.34.

The amount of stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company subscribed is $9,992,500, and the amount paid is $9,621,850. Receipts for the year ended June 30, 1872, from transportation of passengers, were $1,351,837.51; of freight, $2,156,190.21; and from miscellaneous sources, $79,600.75; total, $3,551,628.47. The construction and equipment of the road have cost $29,602,974.28. The total funded debt of the company is $26,044,000, and the amount of the other liabilities and indebtedness is $2,081,102.15, making a total of $28,125,702.16, of which $6,303,000 is due to the United States. On the 19th of October, 1872, you accepted the western part of this road, extending from the 393.9425 mile, and terminating in Denver, Colorado Territory, 638.6 miles from the initial point.

The amount of stock of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company subscribed and paid in is $4,000,000. This road—running in a nearly north course 106.33 miles, from Denver, Colorado Territory, to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where it connects with the Union Pacific Road—was completed in the summer of 1870. The receipts for the year ended June 30, 1872, for transportation of passengers, were $176,312.45; of freight, $179,709.83; and from miscellaneous sources, $8,066.40; total, $355,088.69. The cost of construction and equipment of the road and telegraph to the date last above stated was $6,493,800, and the indebtedness of the company to that date was $2,519,076.25. The road and telegraph line were, on re-examination, accepted by you on the 2d day of May last.

The amount of stock of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is $4,478,500, of which $1,791,400 has been paid in. The receipts for the year ended June 30, 1872, from the transportation of passengers, were $63,548.71; of freight, $85,803.24; of mails, $7,549.40; from express, $1,735.80; and from miscellaneous sources, $3,768.56; total, $162,405.71. The expenses during that period were $152,062.99. The indebtedness of the company is $5,361,977.86, of which $1,628,320 is due to the United States.

At the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1872), the amount of subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was $9,384,000, and the amount actually paid in, $8,404,000. The Company reports that surveys have been made from the end of the completed road, 100 3-10 miles from San Francisco to Fort Mohave, on the Colorado River, via Tehachipa Pass, and from said pass to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado, via Los Angeles and San Bernardino. The cost of these surveys has been $66,894.84. The amount received during said year for transportation of passengers was $383,563.98, and of freight, $291,908.97. The expenses on account of the road and fixtures for said period were $376,278.11. The indebtedness of the Company is $5,750,000. Seventy and twenty-six hundredths miles of this road have been completed in a first-class manner, and have been accepted. The road commences at San Jose, California. The entire cost of the road and fixtures, together with the lands for stations, etc., since the organization of the Company, is estimated at about $12,000,000.

The amount of stock of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company subscribed is $2,000,000, of which $200,000 has been paid in. The Company has neither bonded nor floating debt. It is progressing rapidly with its surveys, having a number of corps in the field, but, as the final reports have not been received, no definite description can be given of the line of road surveyed and fixed upon for construction. The receipts of the Company from 15th April, 1871,—the date of its organization,—to the 1st July, 1872, have been $204,392.05, and the disbursements amount to $125,056.87, leaving a balance in hand of $79,338.18. The line of this road will be "from a point at or near Marshall, County of Harrison, State of Texas; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be determined by said company, near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, to a point at or near El Paso; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be selected by said company, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado, at or near the southeastern boundary of the State of California; thence by the most direct and eligible route to San Diego, Cal., to Ship's Channel, in the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, pursuing, in the location thereof, as near as may be, the thirty-second parallel of north latitude." The act of Congress of May 2, 1872 (17 Statutes, 59), requires "that the said Texas & Pacific Railway Company shall commence the construction of its road at or near Marshall, Texas, and proceed with its construction * * * so as to have at least one hundred consecutive miles of railroad from said point complete and in running order within two years after the passage" thereof, and so continue to construct, each year thereafter, a sufficient number of miles, not less than one hundred, to secure the completion of the whole line within ten years after the date of said act; "*Provided, however*, That the said Company shall commence the construction of said road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of this act, and construct not less than ten miles before the expiration of the second year, and, after the second year, not less than twenty-five miles per annum in continuous line thereafter between San Diego and the Colorado River until the junction is formed with the line from the east at the latter point, or east thereof." The name of this Company was changed by the said act from "Texas Pacific Railroad Company" to "Texas & Pacific Railway Company."

The report of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1872, shows that $16,400,000 of stock has been subscribed, and that $6,375,000 has been paid in. The Company has completed, since the date of its last annual report, the road from Prairie City, in the Indian Territory, to Vinita, in same Territory, a distance of 21½ miles. The road and telegraph from Pacific, Missouri, to Vinita, a distance of 327¾ miles, has been completed. Parties have been, during the last year, surveying for the road in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The total cost of surveys to June 30, 1872, was $162,173, and the amount received during the year ending on that date, from passengers, was $825,507.87, and for freight, $790,030.43. The cost of railroad and fixtures up to the same time was $31,608,044.54. The total indebtedness to that date, including assumed debt of $7,191,050 of South Pacific Company (whose road from Pacific, Missouri, to Springfield, it has obtained by purchase) was $15,013,999.53. The mortgages of the company were received and recorded by the Department, as required by law, in November and December, 1871. 125 miles of this road and its telegraph line have been accepted, of which 50 were accepted by you on the 6th of December last.

Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been subscribed to the amount of $100,000,000, and certificates for 165,336 shares of $100 each, have been issued. The cost of surveys up to July 1, 1872 (so far as reports have been received by the company), was $454,689.79. The accounts, &c., are not yet in a condition to render an accurate report of the amounts received from passengers and freight during the year. The expenses of the road and fixtures have been $11,481,467.70. The indebtedness of the company is reported to be $20,442,245.49. On the 20th of February last a map of preliminary route from the crossing of the Red River of the North, at Fargo, in Dakota, to a point opposite the mouth of the Walla-Walla River, Washington Territory, a distance of about 1,448 miles, was received by the Department. On the 1st instant Commissioners were ordered to examine and report upon the completed portion "from the junction with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, near Thomson, Minnesota, to the Red River of the North," a distance of about 228 miles. Their report has not been received. The company report that on the 30th ultimo cars passed over the track for a distance of 113 miles west of Red River. Track has recently been laid at the rate of 2½ miles a day. The report states that, at the present rate of construction, the road would be completed to the Missouri River by the 3d prox. The character of the soil in Dakota, through which the road passes, is reported very good, adapted to grain and grazing, of an average excellence equal to Illinois lands. Water is abundant. Timber is scarce. The construction of buildings for depots, engine-houses, and water-stations is progressing rapidly. The work of the Company in establishing and preparing for construction the line of route to the Yellowstone River, and up that stream, was resumed during the year. The location of the line of route has been greatly retarded at various points by hostile Indians. The Company has this year surveyed and examined the Missouri River above the Great Falls, and determined that it is practicable for steamboat navigation up to Gallatin Forks, a distance of 220 miles. They have also found that a short railroad is practicable around those falls at small expense. Thus the whole course of the Missouri River can be made available to commerce, and to the settlement of the vast region it drains. Surveys have been in progress on the Salmon River line of Montana, making a connection therewith of the survey in progress on the Wisdom River line. The survey of the route from the Columbia River to Lake Pend d'Oreille is reported complete. It is also reported that 75 miles of the road from the Columbia River to Puget Sound will be in operation at the close of the season.

The road and telegraph of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, from the southern line of Kansas to the Arkansas River, a distance of 86.76 miles, was accepted by you on the 17th May last.

On the 28th of last March I accepted the first 50 miles of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, extending "from a point on the north bank of the Arkansas River, opposite the City of Little Rock, called 'Argenta,' to a point fifty miles north, called 'Judsonia,' near Little Red River."

On the 13th of December last, the seventh section of twenty miles of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, was accepted by you. This section extends from the end of the one hundred and twentieth mile of said road west of Plattsmouth. And on the 18th inst. Commissioners were ordered to proceed to the examination of an additional portion of 30⅞ miles,—from the one hundred and fortieth mile to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. Their report has not yet been received.

On the 11th of March last you accepted the fifth and sixth sections of twenty miles each of the road and telegraph line of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. This portion, with the sections previously accepted, makes a length of line, already reported upon and accepted, of 120 miles, commencing at East Portland, Oregon, and ending at a station two and a half miles northwest of Eugene City.

On the 16th of February last I accepted the first section of twenty miles of the road and telegraph of the Oregon Central Railroad Company. This road is to run "from Portland to Astoria, and from a suitable point of junction near Forest Grove, to the Yamhill River, near McMinnville, in the State of Oregon."

* * * * * * *

The PRESIDENT.

C. DELANO, Secretary.

SCENE IN A COURT-ROOM.

A Crowd, Who Had Been Locked Out, Crashing in Through the Windows—The Court Powerless.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 28.

The telegraph briefly related the exciting scenes in Recorder Taylor's Court-room, last evening, at the examination of Henry Porter Tenison, the alleged bigamist. Such a scene has not been witnessed here in many years. The court-room, when closely packed, will not hold 100 persons, and yet, last night, a hooting and howling crowd of at least 1,000 wanted to get into it. City Hall square was almost filled with a dense mass of human beings swaying to and fro. Suddenly the door was opened and there was a tremendous rush. Men were trampled under foot, and there were loud curses and cries of pain. Nimble-footed young men climbed upon the high wardrobes of the policemen, and crawled along the top like monkeys, all such gaining good positions where they could look down upon the strange scene. Near the door is a large gas-burning stove, in which a good fire was burning. A rush was made for the top of that stove, and one young fellow managed to gain a good seat on top of the urn, but he was compelled to get down for the warmth.

The Court endeavored to proceed, but it could not, so great was the confusion. Suddenly a crash was heard, and in went the sash and glass of the west window, and a crowd of men tumbled through the aperture. This greatly increased the confusion. Another crash, and the sash and glass of the east window gave away, and another mass of human beings tumbled into the court room.

Here a loud voice cried, "I move we adjourn to the Court House!" Another voice exclaimed, "I second the motion!" and a third voice yelled, "All in favor of that say aye!" There was a tremendous shout of "aye," but it had no effect on the Court. In five minutes more partial order was restored, and the examination proceeded, but even then the confusion was so great that the reporters could hardly hear a word.

The fact of the marriage of Tenison to the Poughkeepsie lady was proved, and then Dewitt C. Spaulding, the Detroit witness, was called to the stand, and testified to the fact of Tenison having another wife.

Afterward counsel on both sides had an exhaustive discussion on points of law. When Jerome Williams, Esq., was speaking, there were frequent cries from the crowd in and out of the building, of "Go it, Jerome!" "Give it to him lively!" and when William Thorne, counsel for the prisoner, was speaking, there were cries of "Now you got him, Billy!" "Go in!" The Court was utterly powerless to suppress the contempt, as there were only policemen enough present to guard the prisoner. Finally an adjournment was ordered till 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. After the adjournment the prisoner was escorted to the jail by two officers. They were pressed closely by the immense crowd and Tenison was continually assailed with cries of "Halloo, old Canterbury!" "How are you, Duky?" "How's things, old boy?" &c. The jail was reached in safety and soon after Tenison retired to rest. To-day he has partaken of an excellent Thanksgiving dinner, sent him from the Forbus House, and passed the day quietly.

—A portrait of the Czar Alexander of Russia, painted by his order as a present for Hon. A. G. Curtin, late United States Minister to St. Petersburg, is on exhibition at Philadelphia. The painter was G. Bothmann, the most famous artist of the Russian capital.

—Miss Chat Hill, some time past a copyist in the office of Judge U. L. Marvin, at Akron, O., has been promoted to the position of Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court of Summit County, same State.

—Two elderly ladies lately came into Deerfield, Mich., and framed and raised as good a house as there is in the neighborhood, not a bit of male labor being expended upon the structure. They have now set about levelling the "primeval forests."

—A Boston woman, who has been reading in the papers that Sunday marriages are illegal, writes to the papers to know how it is with a baby born on Sunday. If so, which should be punished—the father, the mother, or the baby?

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Oakes Ames' Letters to H. S. M'Comb.

Testimony of M'Comb in the Ames Law Suit.

On the first day of the present session of Congress, Speaker Blaine called Hon. S. S. Cox to the chair, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Accusations have been made in the public press, founded on the alleged letters of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massachusetts, and upon the affidavit of Henry S. M'Comb, a citizen of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to the effect that members of this House were bribed by Oakes Ames to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, or by presents of a valuable character derived therefrom; therefore,

Resolved, That a special Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, *pro tempore*, whose duty it shall be to investigate and ascertain whether any member of this House was bribed by Oakes Ames or any person or corporation in any manner touching his legislative duty, and that the Committee be authorised to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Cox appointed Messrs. Poland, Banks, Beck, Niblack, and McCrary as such Committee.

OAKES AMES' LETTERS.

The following are the letters of Oakes Ames' and the memorandum made by M'Comb thereon:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1868.

H. S. McComb, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d is at hand, in which you say Senators Bayard and Fowler have written you in relation to their stock. I have spoken to Fowler, but not to Bayard. I have never been introduced to Bayard, but will see him soon. You say I must not put too much in one locality. I have assigned as far as I have gone to,—*four* from Massachusetts; one from New Hampshire; one, Delaware; one, Tennessee; one-half, Ohio; two, Pennsylvania; one, Indiana; one, Maine; *and I have three to place, which I shall put where they will do the most good to us. I am here on the spot, and can better judge where they should go.* I think after this dividend is paid we should make our capital $1,000,000, and distribute the new stock where it will protect us. Let them have the stock at par, and profits made in the future. The 50 per cent increase on the old stock I want for distribution here, and soon. Alley is opposed to the division of the bonds; says we will need them, etc., etc. I should think that we ought to be able to spare them with Alley and Cisco on the Finance Committee. We used to be able to borrow when we had no credit and debts pressing; we are now out of debt, and in good credit. What say you about the bond dividend? *A part of the purchasers here are poor, and want their bonds to sell to enable them to meet their payments on the stock in the C. M.* I have told them what they would get as dividends, and they expect I think—when the bonds the parties received as the 80 per cent dividend, we better give them the bonds. It will not amount to anything with us. Some of the large holders will not care whether they have the bonds or certificates, or they will send their bonds to the company, as they have done before, or lend them money. Quigley has been here, and we have got that one-tenth that was Underwood's. I have taken a half, Quigley a quarter, and you a quarter.

Judge Carter wants a part of it. At some future day we are to surrender a part to him.

Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868.

H. S. McComb:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 28th is at hand, inclosing copy of letter from, or rather to, Mr. King. I don't fear any investigation here. What some of Durant's friends may do in New York can't be counted on with any certainty. You do not understand, by your letter, what I have done, and am to do, with my sales of stock. You say more to New York. I have placed some with New York, or have agreed to. You must remember that it was nearly all placed as you saw on the list in New York, and that there was but six or eight left for me to place. I could not give all they wanted, or they might want, out of that. You would not want me to offer less than one thousand (M) to any one. We allowed Durant to place $58,000 to some three or four of his friends, or keep it himself. *I have used this where it will produce most good, I think.*

In view of King's letter and Washburn's move here, I go in for making one bond dividend in full. We can do it with perfect safety. I understand the opposition to it comes from Alley. He is on the Finance Committee, and can raise money easy if we come short, which I don't believe we shall, and if we do we can loan our bonds to the company or loan them the money we get for the bonds. The contract calls for the division, and I say have it. When shall I see you in Washington? Yours truly,

OAKES AMES.

P. S.—We stand about like this:

Bonds first mortgage received on 525 miles at $16,000 per mile	$ 8,400,000
Bonds first mortgage received on 15 miles at 48,000 per mile	720,000
Bonds first mortgage received on 100 miles at $48,000 per mile	4,800,000
	$13,920,000
Ten million dollars sold and to sell to pay our debts	10,000,000
	$ 3,920,000
Eighty per cent dividend on $3,700,000 Credit Mobilier	3,000,000
	$ 920,000
Government bonds received this day	960,000
Due for transportation, $400,000, one-half cash	200,000
	$ 2,080,000

In addition to this, we can draw Government bonds for two-thirds of the work done in advance of the track if we desire it.

The following is in pencil on the Ames letter:

Oakes Ames' list of names, as shown to-day to me for Credit Mobilier, is:

BLAINE, of Maine	3,000
PATTERSON, of New Hampshire	3,000
WILSON, Massachusetts	2,000
PAINTER (Rep.), for Quigley	3,000
S. COLFAX, Speaker	2,000
SCOFIELD and KELLEY, Pa.	2,000 each.
ELIOT, Massachusetts	3,000
DAWES, Massachusetts	2,000
FOWLER, Tennessee	2,000
BOUTWELL, Massachusetts	2,000
BINGHAM and GARFIELD, O.	2,000 each.

Indorsed: OAKES AMES, Jan. 30, 1868.

M'COMB'S TESTIMONY.

The following is an extract from the testimony of M'Comb in the lawsuit:

Q.—What distribution of it [the Credit Mobilier stock] was made by Mr. Ames? A.—He gave it to members of Congress, Senators and Representatives.

Q.—What was paid into the Creditor Mobilier for that stock which Mr. Ames distributed in the way you mention? A.—This stock which Mr. Ames took as Trustee had paid to it all the dividends of the Company from the date of the organization of the Company down to the time when that stock was delivered to him, and none of these proceeds, amounting to several hundred per cent in par value, were paid in. The par value only was paid in.

Q.—Do you mean by giving, that these shares were gifts in the nature of presents? A.—I do.

Q.—You understand, then, Mr. Ames to mean that these shares were to be presented without value paid to members of Congress? A.—I understand from Mr. Oakes Ames that they were substantially a gift, the parties to whom the stock was said to be appropriated receiving through him as their Trustee more than sufficient available assets as dividends to pay for the same, and that he, out of their assets, paid into Treasury the par value of the stock.

Q.—Do you mean to say that these persons had not previously agreed to subscribe for the stock as others had done? A.—I had no information on that point.

Q.—Did you understand Mr. Ames to mean that these persons were not entitled to these shares as subscribers or persons who had agreed to subscribe? A.—I understood no such thing.

Q.—Did you understand from Mr. Ames what was the motive for allowing these persons to take this stock at par when it was so valuable that part of the dividends sufficed to pay the par value? A.—*The motive, I understood, was to secure the influence and support in Congress of the men to whom the stock was given.*

Q.—Influence and support for what? A.—*For anything affecting the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Congress.*

THE MEMORANDUM LIST OF NAMES.

In the month of September last, a correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE interviewed Colonel M'Comb in reference to the list of names given to the latter by Oakes Ames. The following is a portion of the conversation:

"What were the circumstances under which you took that memorandum? Please repeat it."

Colonel M'Comb—"Why, I took it from Ames himself, he reading from the registry-book of the Credit Mobilier, to account to me for the stock he would not furnish, and, by accident, I made the memorandum at that moment on the back of one of Ames' own letters to me,—the same which has got into the testimony. That is how the thing leaked out. The letter was coerced from me in the course of litigation, and, being discovered, the memorandum was made public with it."

"Then the weakness of the evidence is in the fact that you alone wrote the memorandum, and nobody can get the stock-register to confirm your memorandum. At the same time, the very incompleteness of this evidence at law will be moral proof to thousands of men. It lacks the lawyer's arrangement, but what is missing in evidence carries most conviction."

Colonel M'Comb—"Ames might haae made a false entry of the name of the Congressmen, or he might have dictated entries or names not on the register. I had no suspicion of such possibilities at the time. We were on fairly amicable terms, members of the same Company, and he read straight on, giving me time to copy the list."

"It seems to me, Colonel, that you are employing a formidable array of counsel for a very doubtful consequence. What do Ames, Dillon & Co. care for the Credit Mobilier charter now, having worn it out, and having no responsibility within the State of Pennsylvania longer. The Mobilier has about wound up, has it not?"

Colonel M'Comb—"No. It is still worth three millions of dollars at least, and its charter is worth preserving."

"Are you still a stockholder?"

Colonel M'Comb—"Yes. I possess six [or sixty, correspondent not certain] shares, and my suit is not to get in, but to get my proportion of what I have paid for."

"Is Oakes Ames worth anything?"

Colonel M'Comb—"Yes. Three or four millions."

DENIALS OF THE CONGRESSMEN IMPLICATED.

As soon as the foregoing statements were published, Speaker Blaine published the following card denying the charge as regards himself:

To the Editor of the Kennebec Journal:

The sensational story in the Boston *Herald* of yesterday, in regard to my ownership in the *Credit Mobilier* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in connection with Secretary Boutwell, Senator Wilson, and Messrs. Dawes, Bingham, Garfield, and others of the House of Representatives, is a mere campaign *canard*, utterly baseless and groundless. I never owned a dollar in the Company in my life, either directly or indirectly, through myself or through another. I depart in this instance from my usual practice of suffering campaign slanders to pass without notice, because this particular falsehood is circumstantially narrated, and is, I understand, to be widely distributed over the Third District in order to influence the vote on Monday next.

Sept. 5. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Subsequently Mr. Dawes wrote the following letter.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.

MY DEAR ROGERS: I thank you for denying as a false libel the charge of the New York *Sun*, so far as I am concerned. Neither Oakes Ames, nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the "Credit Mobilier," or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar or any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of with my own money, earned by my own hands. Truly yours,

H. L. DAWES.

Mr. Colfax denied the charge as to himself in a speech at South Bend, and Messrs. Kelley, Wilson, and Garfield made similar denials. Finally, Oakes Ames delivered an address to his constituents, in which he denied that he had ever furnished any such list to M'Comb, but said nothing about the letters.

This is all the testimony that has been furnished to the public up to the present time. The lawsuit of M'Comb *vs.* Ames *et al.* was commenced about four years ago.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

The Death of Mr. Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mr. Greeley's remains will be removed from Mr. Sinclair's house to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and will be laid in state in the Governor's room at the City Hall, under a guard of honor. They will be placed on a catafalque in the centre of the room, and the public will be permitted to view the body for twelve consecutive hours, beginning at 9 a. m. The Governor's room has been appropriately decorated. The chief inscription is, "We remember his busy life." Floral tributes are pouring in. One is a large plow, composed chiefly of camellias, contributed by the employés of the *Tribune* office. The interior of Dr. Chapin's Church is undergoing transformation for the funeral ceremonies on Wednesday morning. A lofty floral arch is being erected, inscribed with Mr. Greeley's last words. A floral lyre with a broken string will be placed in his pew. The church will hold only about 1,500 persons. Seats will be reserved for President Grant, the Vice President, Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, and others. All indications are, that the funeral of the great friend of humanity and illustrious editor will be the largest, the most impressive, and the most spontaneous ever witnessed in the Metropolis.

The following is the programme of the funeral services in Dr. Chapin's Church. The musical part was selected by Miss Ida Greeley: Funeral march, Chopin; *De Profundis*, chant; reading of Scriptures; "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg; address by Henry Ward Beecher; "Sleep thy last sleep," quartette; address, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin; prayer; "Angels ever bright and fair," Miss T. Werneke, soprano of St. Francis Xavier's Church; benediction. Organist, Dr. William Berge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The will of Mr. and Mrs. Greeley leaves all their property to their two daughters.

This evening the Liberal Republican General Committee, Tammany Society, Lincoln Club, and Union League Club adopted resolutions of regret on the death of Mr. Greeley, and expressive of sympathy for his family.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—At the monthly meeting of the Baptist preachers, to-day, resolutions of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley, as one who had been a mighty conservator of the interests of freedom and humanity, were unanimously adopted.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Both branches of the City Council, to-night, passed resolutions expressing profound grief at the death of Mr. Greeley, and ordered a copy to be engrossed and sent to his family.

From Springfield, Ill.—The County-Seat Question in Cass County—The Epizootic—Workingmen's Company—Railroad Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—The returns from Cass County of the special election held on the 12th ult., to determine whether the county-seat should be moved from Beardstown to Virginia, were received at the office of the Secretary of State to-day. It will be remembered that the residents of Beardstown prayed for, and received, a temporary injunction, on account of alleged fraudulent ballots, restraining the officers of the county from counting the vote, but, on the trial, the injunction was dismissed by Judge Kellogg, and the vote was canvassed, resulting in 1,458 votes for removal, and 1,330 against removal. This does not settle the question, however; for, in anticipation of trouble and vexation, the law passed by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly expressly declares that the votes cast for removal of county-seats, to be conclusive, must be a majority of the whole vote of the county, and provide means of determining that fact. As the vote for removal in Cass County is not a majority of the whole, the question of county-seat removal would seem to be still a source of contention and strife.

The epizootic is here, though it is not general in its effects as yet; but most of the livery-stable keepers and Street-Car Companies, whose horses are not yet affected, have withdrawn their horses from work in anticipation of its attack. The Car Companies are running dummies over their lines, with which they make hourly, instead of half-hourly trips as heretofore. The disease here has revealed the fact that it has prevailed in the county for a week or more before it appeared in the city.

The Workingmen's Company, of Chicago, capital $16,000, has received permission from the Secretary of State to open books of subscription to its capital stock. F. W. Nye, G. D. B. Mar, and William Grover are the corporators.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners meet in this city to-morrow, to complete their annual report, and lay it before the Governor.

Indiana Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.

HOUSE.

Nine new bills were introduced; but, as there was not a quorum of members present, no other business was transacted. Among the bills introduced were the following: To make the interest on loans 6 per cent when not otherwise stipulated; to provide for a Convention to frame a Constitution for the State. It provides for the election, on the — day of May next, of a number of members of a Constitutional Convention equal to the present number of members of the General Assembly, to be elected in the same way and by the same constituencies that members of the Legislature are elected; the bill is voluminous, and provides for the election, qualification, pay, etc., of the members, the manner of organization and of their work, and for the mode of submitting their work to the people for ratification. To provide for a general system of schools in towns having a population of 8,000; for establishing public libraries; and to provide for the carrying on of the benevolent institutions of the State in case the Legislature fails to make necessary appropriations.

SENATE.

Resolutions in honor of the memory and public services of Horace Greeley were introduced and laid over until to-morrow for adoption. A motion was adopted to allow the short-hand reporters of the Senate proceedings the same quantity of stationery as is allowed members. Seven new bills were introduced, making 111 in all. A number of House bills were taken up and read a second time. Eighteen Senate bills were read a second time by title, and referred.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court reported that the number of cases on the docket, Jan. 1, 1871, was 700; number filed from that date to March 25, 1872, 1,041; number of cases decided and otherwise disposed of from that date till Nov. 25, 1872, 1,075; number of cases now on the docket and undisposed of, 666.

Both houses adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Enforcement of the Sunday Laws.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 2.—Some of our German citizens are excited over what they consider a disposition on the part of our city authorities to prevent Sunday-night meetings at Turner Hall. Sunday evening, the 1st inst., a minstrel troupe was advertised to show, under the auspices of the Turner Society, at Turner Hall; but the managers stopped the entertainment, by serving upon the performers in the afternoon a notice forbidding their appearance.

National Debt Statement—Presidential Receptions—The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

Six per cent bonds	$1,345,134,950
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	1,759,702,250
Lawful money debt	18,708,000
Matured debt	4,210,440
Legal-tender notes	358,135,643
Certificates of deposits	24,465,000
Fractional currency	43,726,689
Coin certificates	22,276,900
Total, without interest	446,604,232
Total debt	$2,229,224,922
Total interest	34,529,859
Cash in Treasury, coin	68,603,640
Currency	10,118,111
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits, as provided by law	24,465,000
Total in Treasury	103,186,751
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,160,568,030
Decrease during month	1,196,229
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,953,450
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,617,124

The President, during the winter, will devote from 10 to 12 o'clock daily, except Sundays, to Senators and members of Congress; and from 12 to 2, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when Cabinet meetings will be held, he will receive by card.

The Supreme Court reassembled to-day, and immediately adjourned to pay its respects to the President.

Foreign News.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Dec. 2.—In the session of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland, opened to-day, M. Roquin, of Lausanne, was elected President, and M. Kopp, of Lucerne, Vice President, of the Republic.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Count Von Longyay, Minister of Finance of the Empire, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. The other Ministers will remain in the Cabinet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—All the stokers employed by four or five of the largest Gas Companies in this city have struck work, ostensibly because two of their number were unjustly discharged. The Directors of the Companies warn the public to use as little gas as possible until the strike is ended.

AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The Ajax arrived from Honolulu to-day. Her latest dates are from Sydney, Oct. 25. The National Agricultural Fair was opened by Governor Melbourne, Oct. 23, and was well attended. The Free Education bill is likely to pass both Houses. Prince Philip, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who is now at Sydney, will go to China. His brother will accompany him. The first cargo of Japanese produce arrived at Sydney Oct. 25, and consisted of rice, salt, and bricks. A sharp earthquake shock was felt Oct. 18. No damage was done, although the shock was general in many districts. The revenue received for the month by the Treasury of New South Wales was £1,922,182. An agitation has arisen in the Colony about taking appeals from the Courts to the Queen.

New York and Brooklyn Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Arrived, steamers Anglia, from Glasgow, and Silesia, from Hamburg.

Van Sickel, the alleged poisoner of his wife, was arraigned in Brooklyn to-day, and pleaded not guilty. The trial will probably take place next month.

The bail of Woodhull and Claflin was reduced to $2,500 each, and they have been liberated.

Froude, the historian, is ill, and his lectures have been postponed.

Dr. Andrew Otterson has been appointed Health Officer of Brooklyn.

Thomas Jeremiah, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, died this morning, aged 80 years.

Justice Fancher to-day denied a motion for a stay in the proceedings in the case of Henry Rogers, the murderer of a policeman in Brooklyn.

The Horse Disease.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 2.—The epizootic has made its appearance here. Nearly all the horses in one stable are more or less affected by the disease; also, several other cases are reported in different parts of the city; none fatal as yet.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 2.—The epizootic is rapidly disappearing under the genial influence of the weather, which is soft and springlike.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Louisiana Jockey Club has announced the postponement of the races until Saturday, for want of facilities for reaching the track. It is reported that ten racers have the malady, and it is expected that others will have it. Horses now sick will not be in racing condition for some weeks. Further racing before spring is improbable.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The horse distemper appeared in East St. Louis to-day, and created considerable excitement. Some eighty cases of a mild type are reported in the stables of the St. Louis Transfer, and prompt and active measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. No cases are yet reported in this city; but the weather of yesterday and to-day has been favorable for the development of the disorder, and there is no reason to suppose we shall longer escape it.

The Louisiana Political Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—About a year ago, George E. Bovee, Secretary of State, was suspended by the Governor for misdemeanor, and appointed Herron in his place. The Legislature subsequently met, but, failing to take action in the case, the Supreme Court to-day decided Bovee to be Secretary of State, and has ordered him reinstated.

In the Federal Court, in the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth, Hunt argued for the defence, and Billings for the plaintiff. Adjourned till to-morrow.

On motion of the District Attorney, a writ of *certiorari* was issued to-day by Judge Dwell, restraining the Eighth District Court from proceeding further in the suit instituted by Governor Warmoth against the Custom House Returning Board, and transferring the case from the Eight District Court to the United States District Court.

Indian Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The news from the scene of the war with the Madocs shows the trouble to be more serious than at first reported. Three men have been killed. The women escaped by walking nine miles to the settlement. The Governor has been called on for State aid. The settlers are short of arms and ammunition. J. D. Applegate goes to Clear Lake to warn the settlers of their danger.

From Salt Lake—The Diamond Swindle—Mining Matters—The Weather and the Railroads.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 2.—A well-known diamond broker of this city, named Weil, is said to be the party who, with Harpending, of San Francisco, and Arnold, put up the infamous diamond swindle. Efforts are making here by legal process to bring the guilty parties to justice. Janin is generally condemned here. There are [illegible] in Salt Lake City to the amount of over [illegible]

Reports from the various mining districts indicate a mild winter. The snow at the [illegible] altitudes is not over ten inches deep. The [illegible] wagon and rails, are all open. The Union Central Pacific trains are running regularly generally on time. The prospects of the [illegible] interest were never more favorable. [illegible] rich strikes in the mines at Little Cottonwood are reported.

Sinking of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The steamer St. [illegible] grounded at the Chain, ten miles above [illegible] on Saturday night. The Keithsburg was [illegible] up to relieve her. After taking off [illegible] John's passengers and cargo, and [illegible] starting for St. Louis, she struck a [illegible] sunk, losing a large number of live hogs, [illegible] of wheat, &c. Her passengers were [illegible] ashore safely. She was new. The [illegible] sent up this afternoon to save what cargo [illegible] other valuables on board she can. The [illegible]burg was valued at $10,000. She belonged to the Keokuk Packet Company, and was [illegible]sured.

Escape of Prisoners.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—Two prisoners [illegible] this morning from the Western Penitentiary, Allegheny City. One of them, John [illegible]michaels, aged 29, a native of Scotland, by [illegible] a coal-miner, was serving a [illegible] of six years and six months for [illegible] committed in Allegheny County. [illegible] Leak Bush, aged 33, native of New [illegible] trade a carpenter, was serving a sentence [illegible] years, for larceny committed in [illegible] County. The men were confined in [illegible] cell, from which they tunnelled under the [illegible] wall to the street, a distance of about [illegible] Their escape was discovered very short[illegible] its occurrence. A reward of $50 each [illegible] paid for their recapture.

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MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—Whitfield [illegible]servative, from Tuscaloosa, is dead.

The Republicans have nominated [illegible] the Senate.

The North Carolina Senatorship.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2.—In the joint [illegible]bly, the Conservatives made no nomination. The Republicans voted for Pool, who [illegible] 58; scattering, 107. Vance and Merrimon [illegible] be withdrawn from the contest by their [illegible]

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Navigation South will be partly resumed to-morrow, although there is still a good deal of ice in the river, and the water is very low.

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BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Boston city authorities to-day, after examination of the Merchants' Exchange building, ordered the cessation of work in repairing it, because it would be unsafe for the Sub-Treasury or Post Office. The building must be reconstructed.

GALVA.

How It Is Recovering from the Recent Catastrophe.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GALVA, Henry Co., Ill., Dec. [illegible]

This place, so recently visited by a disastrous and widespread conflagration, is just recovering from the first shock of the visitation. The loss to this community of 2,500 people will [illegible] $150,000, comprising the best part of its business centre. Among the buildings [illegible] was Beck's Block, valued at $40,000, [illegible] likely to be replaced at present. Fortunately churches, school buildings, or hotels were [illegible] but the blow falls heavily upon numerous business men. Twenty families were burned [illegible]. There were, happily, no cases of extreme suffering; but the calamity falls severely upon an enterprising town, and its repair must be slow. [illegible] has, however, such railroad facilities, and [illegible] of agricultural surroundings, that she will [illegible] down under the mishap. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company [illegible] lowed the building of temporary [illegible] their tract adjoining their line; and, in [illegible] way, the business men of Galva are [illegible] Chicago in emergency-structures. [illegible] brick structures are already commenced [illegible] plan, and there will be much rebuilding [illegible] season.

PERSONAL.

Daniel Boone's sister, Hannah, is living in Caldwell County, N. C. She is 85 years old.

—Miss Dixon, a Southern lady of [illegible] in penmanship, writes with both hands [illegible]neously.

—Miss Temperance Anderson, a resident of Baden, Beaver County, Pa., has hair [illegible] a half long. It is quite thick and [illegible] in color.

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—Our Minister at Athens and the King of Greece are said to be boon companions, [illegible] driving, and dining together five days out of [illegible] week.

—S. B. Anthony will please take notice [illegible] Baltimore needs looking to. Her courts [illegible] decided that married women can't take licenses to sell liquor.

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—The Duchess de Persigny, wife of the deceased favorite of Napoleon III. and daughter of the equally famous Prince de Moskowa, is going to be married again to a French [illegible] who is only a Commoner.

—The principal of the Okmulgee (Creek Nation, I. T.) Female Free School, a Miss [illegible] and her first assistant, Miss Hattie [illegible] simon-pure Indian women, born in the Territory, but educated, and well educated [illegible] Texas.

—Queen Victoria, when in Scotland, occasionally honors Mrs. Brown, the mother of [illegible] faithful Highland attendant, John Brown, with a visit. She has called on her three [illegible] season. The old lady lives near Dundee.

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Surveying the Boundary [illegible] British America and the [illegible] States.

From the St. Paul Journal, [illegible]

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THE LAW COURTS

NOTES OF INTEREST.

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Statement of Mr. George Armour Concerning the Transactions of M. & S.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action on the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That from the evidence submitted to this Board of Directors, on the complaint of H. C. Ranney and others, against Ira Y. Munn and G. L. Scott, it is the opinion of this Board that the charges, preferred by the petitioners be presented to the Board of Trade, with the recommendation that Ira Y. Munn and G. L. Scott be expelled from the membership of this Association.

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Board of Trade be held on Tuesday next, Dec. 3, at 3½ o'clock, to take action on the case.

The President said complaint had been made Nov. 21 against Messrs. Munn & Scott. Evidence had also been laid before the Directors, who found them guilty, and recommended their expulsion.

The charges and testimony were then read. The latter is as follows:

Mr. George Armour was sworn, and said that, on the 21st day of September last, Mr. Munn sent a message to him by Mr. Wheeler, that he wished an interview with him, intimating that he had some disclosure to make. In accordance with that request they met that evening at Mr. Wheeler's house. Mr. Munn told him that the affairs of Munn & Scott were in such a condition that they could not go on in business; that they had a considerable amount of paper in bank which was secured by warehouse receipts for wheat, and for which they had not sufficient wheat in store, and that, unless some arrangement was made by the next day, this paper would be thrown upon the market; and further, in answer to his questions about wheat, Mr. Munn said they were also short in other grains, for which receipts were held by the public. In answer to questions as to how much there was of this shortage, Mr. Munn admitted to about three hundred thousand bushels of corn, and twenty thousand bushels of wheat. In this interview he told Mr. Munn he could not say what he would do, that he would see the next day. After thinking the matter over, and consulting, they concluded he had better accept the situation, and did so. In Mr. Munn's conversation he could not give any definite statement about their affairs, and they were somewhat in confusion. He found, after he had taken possession of the warehouses, that Mr. Munn's statement of the amount they were short of grain was below the facts. The deficiency was much greater than he had represented to be, and they had purchased more grain than Mr. Munn said they were short.

In answer to questions, Mr. Armour said he has no means of knowing certainly the process by which the condition of things as stated was brought about. Munn & Scott's books were in a very disordered state; they had not been posted for several months, and since they had been in possession of the warehouses they had had a man at work on them, but as yet they were not satisfied they had got at the facts in regard to them; they had to dig out as best they could the correct statement the books ought to show. He didn't think he ever asked the question of Munn & Scott as to how the receipts got on the market for a greater amount of grain than they had in store. He afterwards found that Munn, Norton & Scott had a lot of wheat receipts which had been hypothecated by them as security for paper at some of the banks. He had no intimation that such was the case, until the fact was learned by Mr. Wheeler, incidentally, and when the matter was known, Mr. Scott said Munn, Norton & Scott had taken a lot of wheat out of store, and had promised to return the receipts for it, but had failed to do so. He said as far as he knows, all the receipts they had taken up were originally regularly issued, and appeared to represent grain properly stored in the houses, and were duly registered. In regard to the receipts for 20,000 bushels No. 1 spring wheat, to the order of S. D. Foss & Co., concerning which they had specially warned the public against negotiating, he would only say there was no wheat in store to meet them.

Mr. Hiram Wheeler substantiated Mr. Armour's statement in all respects—in regard to the time and manner of the transfer of the elevators by Munn & Scott, and the condition of things stated by Mr. Armour to be found after the transfer. Subsequent to the transfer, Mr. Scott said, in regard to the amount short, it would exceed twenty thousand bushels of wheat, aside from receipts held by banks. He understood Munn, Norton & Scott took out three cargoes of wheat a short time before the transfer of the elevators by Munn & Scott.

The President said the accused had been notified of the meeting of the Board of Directors, but made no defence. They had been notified of the present meeting also, and the meeting was ready to listen to any one appearing for them.

Mr. H. C. Ranney moved to proceed to ballot on the expulsion of Ira Y. Munn.

The ballot was taken, resulting: For expulsion, 100; against expulsion, 13.

Mr. Munn was declared expelled.

A ballot was then taken on George L. Scott, resulting: For expulsion, 96; against expulsion, 10.

Mr. Scott was declared expelled.

The meeting adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Judge Tree, yesterday, heard elaborate arguments for and against the change of venue applied for by the Knickerbocker Insurance Company against the plaintiffs in the suits against them. His Honor read from the petition; he said it was a petition setting forth that a fair trial could not take place because the people of the county were prejudiced; that this fact first came to the knowledge of the officers of the Company on the 30th of November, and filed on Monday, the 2d of December, the 30th being the previous Saturday. The papers were signed for the Company by Henry Fuller. His Honor examined the nature of the petition at length (we regret we are unable to follow), and referred to the fact that the petitioners omitted to particularize the State in which Cook County lay, a fatal omission, since it might be in New York State, or any other State, for all the Court knew to the contrary. He also referred to various points in the petitions which jeopardized them, and particularly to the fact that the seal of the Company was not on them, which, he was of opinion, without consulting authorities, and consequently without giving that as one of the grounds of his decision, but merely as an opinion, seemed to him to endanger the petitions. He overruled the application in all cases where these objections existed.

Several insurance companies having resolved to submit to arbitration the question of liability to pay the whole amount carried on the face of their policies, whether the property destroyed amounted to that sum or not, Judge Blodgett was requested to make the award, and yesterday announced his decision. He spoke at considerable length, elaborately reviewing the nature of the claims, the conditions printed on the policies, and the whole of the circumstances surrounding the matter in question; but, as his Honor intimated that his remarks were not for publication, that his award was not intended in the nature of a ruling, and that, in the opinion he had formed, he had been guided by the principles of equity and justice, rather than by the strict letter of the law, the law reporter is reluctantly obliged to sacrifice a few bushels of notes on the fire of obligation, and to confine himself to the bare decision, which was to the effect that the insurer should be held entitled to the value of the buildings destroyed, up to the amount insured, less the building materials or salvage remaining.

It appears that sets-off of policies against claims in bankrupt insurance companies are not to be allowed without due exercise of care in sifting their title to that sort of half preferential position in regard to the claims of other creditors. Judge Blodgett yesterday delivered an opinion disposing of one class of sets-off in plain terms. He took up the petition of Gray v. Rollo, Assignee, in the matter of the Merchants' Insurance Company, and examined the nature of the claim. The holders of a policy in the company were Gray and Gaylord, two distinct persons; and a debt was owing to the company by Gray. Gaylord, in order to assist Gray to get a set-off to the debt, agreed to the sacrifice of his share of the policy, provided the Company admitted it as against their claim against his partner. There was no mutuality in such a transaction, and the Court could not sanction it. The application would be dismissed.

Mrs. Oatman, the milliner, whom the indiscreet zeal of some apprentice sensationalists would have made a first-class larcenist, was yesterday acquitted on the charge of receiving stolen property, the heavier charge of larceny having previously broken down. The lady's worst fault, and her misfortune appears to be the fact that one of her relatives is a bad character. Appearances justify the theory that the bad character was the thief, and that the theft was so ingeniously managed that, however it might eventuate, suspicion must fall on an innocent party. Mrs. Oatman is an unusually pretty and modest-looking young woman, and that is probably the reason why the aspiring youngsters already referred to could not leave her alone. There was never anything in the case to justify more than a few lines, stating the bare facts.

The order of business in the United States District Court, when the jury gets through, will probably be criminal calendar, bankruptcy calendar, and common law calendar. On the criminal side there will be several trials of interest, which will take up considerable time. In bankruptcy, the calendar has already been given in this column; and, in common law, the reader of these reports has been kept posted so well that everything of interest has been fully anticipated.

Austin Doyle, the esteemed Deputy Criminal Court Clerk, is now able to attend to business again, to the gratification of a large circle of friends. Mr. Barrett, the Assistant Clerk, who has been energetically preparing himself to step into Doyle's place in the sick room, by too close application to business, literally day and night, for weeks past, will soon be able to take a little repose.

Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery, yesterday reported to the Court that he had sold the property of the bankrupts Beckers and Underwood for $15,000, subject to incumbrances, amounting to $10,000.

Petitions for change of venue in suits against the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, before Judge Porter, will be heard this morning.

Judge Blodgett will probably announce from the bench, this morning, on what day the call of the District Court calendar will begin.

Judge Williams, yesterday, directed a certificate of good moral character to issue to Daniel M. King, on the recommendation of Walter Butler.

A number of United States Government suits, against various individuals, were, yesterday, decided in the United States Circuit Court. For particulars see record.

A. M. Lee, a Criminal Court Grand Juror, was yesterday fined $50 for neglecting to attend Court.

No news is the record from the office of Mr. Register Hibbard.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

CHANCERY.—565—Gray v. Rollo; demurrer to bill sustained, and bill dismissed.

LAW.—703—Buckley, Assignee Home Insurance Co. v. Sebastian Schott; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $5,056, and motion by defendant for new trial. 310—United States v. Spruch et al.; default and writ of inquiry; verdict for debt, $9,704; damages, $1,145.76. 311—Same v. DeWitt C. Farrell, A. W. Pinkney, and J. B. Smith; same and debt, $35,000, and damages, $843.63. 705—Same v. R. S. Farr; same, and debt, $30,000; damages, $4,092.74, and judgment. 704—T. Buckley v. Joseph Schott; verdict for plaintiff, $5,057.25. 705—Same v. Anton Schott; same, $3,024.45. 718—Perkins v. Greer; continued. 480—Mackey v. Glickauf; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 481—Same v. Nutt; same order. 713—McAllister v. Mills; leave to amend Narr, and ten days to plead. 695—Corwin v. Eldridge; jury discharged, being unable to agree.

NEW SUITS.

M. Becker & Co. v. Hawkins, Mellard & Co.; assumpsit, $1,200; D. E. K. Stewart, attorney.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

LAW.—709—Upton v. Dean; leave to amend plea. 681—Wm. Vocke, Assignee Germania Insurance Company, v. Arnold; default, and judgment, $4,221.21.

ADMIRALTY.—762—Hanson v. Scow Schooner Ida H. Bloom. 763—Zerdes v. Same. 764—Thompson v. Same. 788—Smithburne v. Same; default, and reference to Bishop, Master; consolidation of the whole of the above cases. 845—Davis v. Propeller Monitor; twenty days to answer. 989—Owens v. Same; same order.

BANKRUPTCY.—1,960—Orrin Smith, Jr.; order for hearing and creditors' meeting on Jan. 14, before Hibbard. 1,997—David James Mitchell; same order. 2,082—Elisha Freeman; same. 1,793—Reuben Beardslee et al.; order of confirmation of Assignee's sale (reported Nov. 26) made absolute, no objection having been filed, and Assignee directed to execute deed to purchaser. 2,129—Patrick Mugan; adjudication by default. 2,153—M. Bunsel; same.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

LAW.—3,163—Connors v. O'Leary; personal service; default and judgment, $150. 2,599—Barrows v. Lamar Insurance Company; judgment, $2,110. 3,448—Palmer, for use, etc., v. Mears; judgment on answer of garnishee, Charles Mears, $149.50. 1,997—Hagar v. Zepp; by agreement time to file cross bill extended three days. 3,498—Butler v. Occidental Insurance Company; rule on plaintiff to file copy of policy in five days, or be confined to account stated on trial, and time to plead, etc., extended twenty days. G. N. 41,332—Brown v. Pierson; leave to plaintiff to file petition and ordered summons. 2,830—Jones v. Marchants' Insurance Company; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of narr in time. 1,124—German Bank v. Habeck; default and judgment for $607.68. 2,237—Barnum v. Hibernia Insurance Company; transferred to United States Court. 2,525—Walworth v. Wolf; proof of publication, default; judgment, $545.25; and conditional judgment v. German National Bank of Chicago, garnishee, and sci. fa. 3,532—Rand v. Occidental Insurance Company; on motion of defendant rule on plaintiff to file copy of policy in five days or be confined to account stated on trial; time to plead extended 20 days. Same order in case of the following plaintiffs against the same Company. 3,350—Tilden. 3,529—Bigelow. 3,528—Goldman. 3,427—Wendell. 3,426—Garland. 3,425—Starning. 3,424—Western. 3,423—Alston. 3,422—Fricke. 3,421—Morgantheimer. 3,420—Vergho. 3,419—Neuberger. 3,418—Grus. 3,417—Walsh. 3,416—Leaberstein. 3,415—Reinstein. 2,414—Reinhart. 3,319—Engels v. Mulder; dismissed by plaintiff's costs.

[Judge Gary.]

CHANCERY.—1,093—Sprague v. Farnam; 20 days for Farnam to plead, etc. 1,019a—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Hall; cause set for Jan. 29. 969—Wecand v. Wecand; reference to Magruder. 968—Cohen v. Cohen; same, and decree of divorce. 1,072—Damert v. Damert; reference to Magruder. 495—Marshall v. Barnet; demurrer of Zella overruled, and 10 days to plead. 540—Lightburn v. Stevens; reference to Magruder. 888—National Bank of Commerce v. Reed et al.; bill dismissed by complainants' solicitor as to B. Flosheim; same as to Abbott, and default for want of answer; reference to Magruder. 279—Tobias v. Allmann; leave to complainant to amend bill; leave to defendant to answer by Jan. 4; and leave to amend answer now on file. 1,011—Webster v. Webster; reference to Magruder. 1,113—Melendy v. Austen; bill dismissed at complainant's costs for want of equity; appeal by complainant; bond $1,500 in 20 days. 937—Limb v. McKey; reference to Magruder. 504—Wender v. Wender; leave to amend affidavit of non-residence. 903—Newman v. Newman; reference to Magruder. G. N. 4, 1,535—Rash v. Rash; reference to Magruder. 736—Smith v. Smith; same order. 1,022—Arnold v. Arnold; personal service on defendant; M. M. Perkins appointed guardian *ad litem*. 1,084—Caldwell v. Caldwell; reference to Magruder. 112—Murray v. Murray; decree of divorce. 954—McDonald v. McDonald; default of all, and reference to Magruder. 73a—Bond v. Walker; decree appointing Commissioners to assign dower. 978—Johnson v. Johnson; reference to Magruder.

NEW SUITS.

41,531—Jennie Withers v. Richard Withers; divorce on the ground of adultery. 41,532—Andrew Brown v. J. Ford Pierson; petition to supply record of judgment; Thompson & Bishop, attorneys. 41,533—Charles H. Beckwith v. John L. Martin; assumpsit, $47.84; Rich & Noble attorneys. 41,534—Joseph S. Parker v. Clara L. Parker; divorce on the ground of desertion. 41,535—Helen M. Rash v. Mason S. Rash; divorce. 41,536—Suppressed for service. 41,537—Geo. A. De Loynes v. Bonfield & Thomas, Executors; assumpsit, $1,000; W. J. Durham, 41,538—Snow v. Norton; appeal. 41,539—Stewart, Estep & Co. v. Nicholas T. Curth; assumpsit, $500; D. E. K. Stewart, attorney. 41,540—Bromwell Manufacturing Company v. Richards Iron Works; assumpsit, $250; same attorney. 41,541—Suppressed for service. 41,542—Burrows v. French Vault Light Company; appeal. 41,543—Eliza C. Bilow v. R. L. Bilow; divorce. 41,544—Emma Berman v. Charles Berman; divorce. 41,545—Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. J. Ford Pierson and Joseph B. Shepard; Jno. VanArnam and Gary Brothers.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Booth.]

LAW—Richter et al. v. Foster et al.; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,578—Hogan v. Story et al.; same. 2,137—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. Gray; hearing and continuation till to-day. 2,045—Hartwell v. Jones; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 4,942—Keedner v. Hardin; same.

[Judge Tree.]

LAW—2,116—Zeiner v. Occidental Insurance Company; default and judgment set aside, for want of narr filed in turn. 221—Price v. Leslie; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $1,000; motion by defendant for new trial granted. Motion for change of venue overruled in the following plaintiffs v. the Knickerbocker Insurance Company: 2,364, 2,374, 536, 537, 2,117, 2,404, 2,150, 2,151, 2,294, 2,236, 2,335, 2,295, 2,125, 2,124, 2,126, 2,406, 2,482, 2,322, 2,252. Motion for change of venue granted in the following cases: 2,176, 2,372, 2,407, 2,173, 2,446, 2,230, 2,449, 2,304. 2,363—Gilbert v. Enterprise Insurance Company; default; damages assessed at $5,230, and judgment. 2,365—Gilbert v. Equitable Insurance Company; personal service and default. 342—Amick v. Young, et al.; jury trial; not concluded.

Call 544.

[Judge Williams.]

CHANCERY.—847—Helen v. James Robertson; service by publication and default. 439—Fawcett v. Lucas et al.; order appointing arbitrators set aside, and arbitrators appointed as per stipulation, and leave to withdraw papers for their use. 651—Anna Mary v. Frederick Johnstone; proof of publication and default. 559—Scates v. Clarke et al.; motion for injunction denied. 21 (Burnt Records)—Schierhorn v. Harms et al.; Sheldon Fish enters appearance of defendants, and 30 days to plead, answer, etc.

[Judge Farwell.]

CHANCERY.—645—Adams v. Diffenderffer; decree of sale. 143—Wolcott v. Smith et al.; default of defendant L. C. P. Freer, set aside, and leave to him to file answer instanter as of Nov. 7, 1872, and replication as of that date. 190—Hall v. Hoxie et al.; original cause set for hearing on amended pleadings and proofs taken and yet to be taken on first Monday of May, 1873; demurrer of S. J. Wheeler and A. H. Hart, amended cross-bill of Catherine and Hector McKay overruled, and leave to said Wheeler and Hart to answer said amended cross-bill.

NEW SUITS.

5,051—Josephine Hartman and Gowdins v. George Coombs, Peter Brandt, Annie T. Brandt, Sarah E. Annie, Louis, John, and Paulina Kius; bill for foreclosure of trust deed to secure a note of $250 on Sub-lot 4 of Lot 7, Block 65, in Canal Trustees' subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39, North of range 14; J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker, attorneys. 5,052—Phebe H. v. Bennett Pretus; divorce, on the ground of intoxication. 5,053—George Strong v. George Henneys et al.; bill to reform description of property in a conveyance; F. W. Porch, Jr. 5,054, 5,055, and 5,056—Tax appeals from County Court. 5,057—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. v. John A. Fay; petition to condemn land for right of way. 5,058—Alfred West et al. v. William Adams; petition for mechanics' lien on 220 Larrabee street; O. P. Ingersoll, attorney. 5,059—Caldwell, Clark & Stebbins v. B. F. Shotwell; assumpsit $500; Tilden & Osgood, attorneys. 5,060—Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company v. Richards Iron Works; assumpsit $1,500; Edward Crane, attorney. 5,061—McHarry v. Stafford; appeal. 5,062—Kolling v. Keller; appeal. 5,063—McGuire v. McLaughlin; appeal. 5,064—Harris et al. v. Wright alias Conkright; appeal. 5,065, 5,066, 5,067, and 5,068—Tax appeals from County Court. 5,069—John Fitzpatrick, guardian of Mary Lyons et al., heirs of John Lyons, v. Catherine Lyons; petition to have dower set off to the widow.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[Judge Wallace.]

Olof Linstadt; inventory, &c., approved. Freddie P. Herzog; guardianship to mother; bond $2,000. In the application of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Co. v. Mason, a jury ordered for Thursday morning; exceptions by defendant. Peter Lohner, administration of Mary Ann Schultze; bond of $2,600. Sarah Lynch; probate of will refused. Naomi Darling; order for deed to Holzman Terrell, J. P., of Strawberry Plains, Jefferson County, Tenn., to take testimony of Joseph P. Wills, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of the deceased. Robert M. Rigby's claim of Holzman Terrell & Co.; John J. Terrell, one of the firm, administrator; claim allowed, $329.75. Joseph Birchler; administrator's account approved, and proof of heirship. Nicholas Alt, minor, Wm. Brackett appointed guardian *ad litem*. John B. King; David B. Lyman appointed guardian *ad litem*, for Vere B. King, minor heir. Jacob Sigwalt; files restored. Edward T. Dwyer; final account of David Smith, late administrator, restored. Alexander Gowoskey; trial; verdict insane. Applications for the trials of Knut Peterson and Bridget Daly, for insanity, dismissed. Applications for trials of Polly Sexton, Mrs. Cavanagh, Catherine Lehigh, and Diana Seales, continued till Friday, at 10 a. m. Joseph Onions et al.; guardian's inventory approved. Joseph B. King; decree for sale of real estate.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

TRIALS.—23—Salman; verdict not guilty, and defendant discharged. 481—A. M. Lee; fined $50 and costs for not attending court as a Grand Juror.

GRAND JURY.

Louis Misch, Frank Silverman, S. F. Requa, William Cooper, J. P. Briggs, John Carson, J. H. Small, Rudolph Peri, P. C. McDonald, John De Lacey, T. W. Hall, Otto Katz, J. R. Gaskins, John Holter, Jacob Paul, B. F. Crow, J. D. Duncan, C. R. Thickstun, William Gettings, and Heman Foster sworn in as a Grand Jury, T. W. Hall being appointed foreman. The jury being charged, are dismissed to their duties.

GENERAL RAILROAD NEWS.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS.

The general offices of the Michigan Central Railroad Company have been partially removed to the new building near the commencement of South Water street. The General Superintendent, Telegraph Department, and Cashier alone remain in the old building, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street. The Superintendent of Telegraph and Chief Train Dispatcher for this road has resigned his position, to take the office of Assistant General Superintendent of the Great Western Railway. By this change the Company lose a valuable man. Mr. Chas. C. Reed has been appointed his successor. Mr. Reed has been in the service of the company for nine years as train dispatcher, and is well fitted for his new position.

THE C., B. & Q. OFFICES.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road will remove its general offices about the last of this month to the Armour Building, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street. The Company will occupy the four upper stories. This was their location before the fire.

President Walker is in the East, and will not return until next month.

THE CHICAGO & PADUCAH ROAD.

Track-laying on the Chicago & Paducah Road, between Bement and Monticello, has been commenced. The survey and profile drawings for the railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah are completed. The proposed bridge will have 30 piers 72 feet in height, and will be about 4,000 feet long. Its estimated cost is $2,000,000. This road will petition Congress this session to so change the act concerning the construction of bridges as to permit this one to be constructed on a level with a pivot draw. This can be done at much less cost than the bridge authorized by Congress, and can be operated and maintained at much less expense. The completion of this road will be an important era in the railway history of Chicago.

THE RECENT BURLINGTON FIRE.

The destruction by fire of the general offices of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at Burlington, Iowa, has already been noticed in our despatches. The building destroyed was one of the oldest landmarks in South Burlington, and contained the offices of the General Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Treasurer, General Ticket Agent, General Freight Agent, Auditor, telegraph, Cashier, Paymaster, and the Burlington local freight office. The records of the road were, for the most part, in a two-story stone vault, situated in the centre of the main building, and were not destroyed. But a large quantity of late papers, and books in present use, tickets, way bills, vouchers, and unsettled accounts were destroyed. One man was burned to death, an employe of the road, in his efforts to rescue some important papers from the local freight office. It is not probable these offices will be rebuilt, as it is reported that the B. & M. R. R. will soon be leased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, in which case they will be removed to this city.

THE PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN.

General N. J. T. Dana has been recently appointed General Superintendent of the Pekin & Southwestern Road, with headquarters at Streator, the commencement of the road. General Dana is a man of long experience in railway management, and under his care the new road will doubtless be very successful. Trains are now running over the line, but it has not yet been opened for general business. Mr. Hinckly, the President, says that they have been delayed some by the cold weather, but that the new line will shortly commence general freight and passenger traffic.

THE C., D. & V. R. R.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road will strike the Indiana coal fields at an early date, and be ready for business about the 1st of next month. It is expected that this will cheapen somewhat the price of a certain grade of coal in this city.

VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

H. M. Haight, a billiard-saloon and bar-room keeper, at Nos. 220 and 222 West Madison street, under the Everett House, was arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday afternoon, to answer to several charges of violating the Liquor law, the trial being on a change of venue from Justice Scully. The defence was represented by the following eminent military and legal talent: General Bill Felker, Colonel Durand, Captain Buckley, and Major Pitts; Mr. Lewis appeared for the city. The witnesses for the prosecution were P. Myers, Secretary of the Temperance Union; Andrew A. McFadden, of No. 74 North Ann street; and John B. Corliss, of No. 399 West Van Buren street. These gentlemen testified, in substance, that they visited the saloon of defendant on the Sundays named in the warrant, and there witnessed large crowds of young men playing the sinful game of billiards, and absorbing apparently sinful liquid refreshments,—said refreshments being small in quantity, dark in color, strong in smell, and supplemented with copious draughts of water. After considerable badgering of the self-sacrificing witnesses by the military-legal gentlemen, and two long speeches by General Felker and Colonel Durand, embracing quotations from and references to both Testaments, and a brief sketch of how things were carried on in Milwaukee, the Court decided to fine Mr. Haight $25 for one violation and $50 for another. Charges were also preferred against Mr. Haight for allowing his billiard tables to be used on Sunday, but the Court dismissed them on the ground that the game was one of skill, not one of chance, such as is prohibited by the ordinance.

High Art.

Our readers will bear in mind that there is now on exhibition at No. 970 Wabash avenue, one of the most valuable collections of oil paintings ever shown the citizens of Chicago. Among the collection are superb works by Albert Bierstadt, A. B. Durand, W. L. Sontag, William Hart, A. F. Tait, Carl Hubner, Robbe, Veyrasset, H. Herzog, and many others. Our readers should not fail to view them, as they are on free exhibition until to-morrow afternoon, when the entire collection will be disposed of at auction, by Messrs. Elison & Foster.

Burnett's Kalliston

Removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

UNDISMAYED.

The Office Defeated, but Unconquered, Petitioning Creditors of the State Insurance Company Unmask Another Battery and Open Fire on Mr. N. C. Perkins.

The Messrs. Smith, McMullen, Perkins, Etc., Now Accused of Issuing to Themselves Nearly a Million of Stock Subscriptions in Order to Control the Annual Meeting, Etc., Etc.

Messrs. Cooper, Garnett & Packard, solicitors for the petitioning creditors, King and others, whose assaults on the Assignee of the State Insurance Company have become a matter of bankruptcy history, have filed with Judge Drummond a revisory petition in effect praying the late decision of Judge Blodgett refusing to remove the Assignee be reversed. This revisory petition is appalling as to the number of folios it covers, but its facts lie in a nutshell easy to be cracked. The allegations, now part and parcel of the legal annals of Chicago relate to the manner in which the Company became bankrupt; the allegations that relate to alleged frauds in respect to the purchase of polices by a Ring composed of several leading citizens, who, being also officials of the Company that held the funds of the bankrupt, were able to, it is said, and did, handle those funds so that, whoever might lose, they must inevitably make large profits out of the misfortunes of their fellow policy-holders or stockholders; the allegations over and over again introduced with the view of showing that the Assignee, instead of being an independent and honorable person, was weak, vacillating, even dishonest, who was elected to the position of Assignee solely because of his readiness to shape his policy to suit the ends of the Ring aforesaid; and all the other allegations so well known to the public, arising out of the complicated proceedings before Judges Drummond and Blodgett, which have been fully and faithfully reported in THE TRIBUNE from time to time, are here fully set forth, from the commencement of the first suit down to the last decision of Judge Blodgett, which seemed to have settled forever all the questions at issue in fav or of the Assignee; and the petition proceeds to state these further and later grounds for the removal of that much-persecuted official, in the following terms:

And your petitioners further represent unto your Honor that the said State Insurance Company, on the 12th day of January, 1871, had of stock subscription then outstanding, as your petitioners are informed, etc., an amount exceeding $2,000,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 had been issued between the 9th of November, 1870, and the 12th of January, 1871, to Geo. C. Smith, Charles M. Smith, and J. Bradnor Smith, George W. McMullen, James B. McMullen, said Norman C. Perkins, and others, in amounts from $25,000 to $130,000, for the purpose, among others, of controlling the annual meeting of stockholders, on none of which said subscriptions and stock had there been, up to the said 12th day of January, 1871, paid more than the sum of 24 per centum on each dollar of said subscription to said stock, and for the balance of which, to wit, the sum of 76 per cent, the holders of said stock were, as your petitioners are advised, then liable. That on the said 12th day of January, 1871, a by-law was passed, at the annual meeting of the stockholders, providing that the holders of said certificates of stock, on which 24 per cent had been paid, might surrender such stock, and for every five shares so surrendered the Company should issue to such persons so surrendering the same one share of fully paid-up stock. And your petitioners are informed and believe and so charge, etc., that there is a large amount of indebtedness against said bankrupt Company by virtue of losses under policies of insurance issued by said Company prior to the said 12th day of January, 1871, exceeding in amount the sum of $178,000, for which, as your petitioners are well advised, the holders of said certificates of stock are liable to the amount of seventy-six per centum of said stock so held by them. And whether or not all of the said stock outstanding on the said 12th day of January, 1871, had up to the 9th day of October, 1871, been surrendered to be cancelled, and certificates for fully paid-up stock issued in place thereof, your petitioners do not know, for the reason that the said Assignee has made no report setting forth the same, as your petitioners submit it was his duty to do. And your petitioners believe that the reason why the said Perkins has not filed such report setting forth the liability of the holders of stock on the 12th day of January, 1871, to the policy-holders whose policies had been issued by said Company prior to that date, is, that he desires to conceal from the general *bona fide* creditors of such estate all knowledge of the same. And your petitioners further say, that up to, and at the time of the second creditors' meeting, held on or about the 13th of September, 1872, at which a dividend was declared of 40 per cent on the proved-up claims against said Company there were of such claims about the sum of $400,000, and that the said claims, so far as your petitioners are informed, etc., were owned or pretended to be owned, by George C. Smith, Charles M. Smith, and J. Bradnor Smith, and George W. McMullen, and James B. McMullen, either in their own names or in the names of their agents, for them (which said agents your petitioners represent were J. E. McNeil, Charles Brodie, J. J. McCarthy, and Thomas J. Ellis), exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; that the most, if not all, of said claims, as your petitioners are informed and believe, etc., were purchased by the said parties from the original owners thereof—the same being losses under policies of insurance—after the filing of the petition to have the said company adjudged a bankrupt on the 8th day of December, 1871; and that many of said claims, (how many your petitioners do not know), were proved up by said parties, as Assignees of said claims, before the Register in Bankruptcy, and that the same did not have attached thereto, or filed therewith, the deposition of the owners of said claims at the commencement of said proceedings in bankruptcy, on the 8th day of December, 1871, setting forth the true consideration of the debt, and that it was entirely unsecured, or, if secured, setting forth the security for said claim, as required by the third clause of the thirty-fourth of the general orders in bankruptcy, promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term thereof, A. D. 1871; and that the said Norman C. Perkins, as your petitioners are informed, etc., has paid a dividend upon said claims without requiring such deposition of the owner thereof at the time of the commencement of proceedings, as required by said general orders in bankruptcy, and in violation of the duties of his trust as Assignee. All of which, your petitioners charge, the said Norman C. Perkins, at the time he so paid the said dividend, well knew.

After further allegations as to details in connection with the above, and as to the unfitness of the Assignee to undertake the conduct of the numerous pending actions at law by and against the Company, the petitioners pray the Court to grant a rule on the Assignee requiring him to answer the matters and things set forth in the petition, and more particularly the following:

First—Whether you have ever made any examination of the books of the said bankrupt Company, and of the proofs of loss under policies of insurance, and the depositions filed with the Register of proofs of claims against the said estate, or either of them, to ascertain what claims so proved against the estate of said bankrupt Company arose under policies of insurance issued prior to the 12th day of January, 1871?

Second—If you have made such examination, have you found such claims under policies issued before the 12th day of January, 1871, and what amount?

Third—Have you ever made, or caused to be made, an examination of the question as to whether the holders of stock on which only 24 per cent had been paid up to the 12th day of January, 1871, or since that time, are liable for the unpaid balance of their stock on account of such claim?

Fourth—Have you ever examined the stock books of said Company in your possession to ascertain whether all the certificates of stock, which were outstanding of the 12th day of January, 1871, etc., had been surrendered up to said Company, and been cancelled, and in lieu thereof full certificates of stock been issued?

Fifth—If you have made any such examination, give the result of that examination.

Sixth—If any holder of such stock on the 9th day of October, 1871, had not surrendered his stock to be cancelled and to have fully paid-up stock issued in lieu thereof, give the names of such holders.

Seventh—Did you pay any dividend to George C. Smith, Charles M. Smith, or James Bradnor Smith, George W. McMullen, or James B. McMullen, Charles Brodie, J. J. McCarthy, J. E. McNeill, and Thomas J. Ellis, or either of them, on claims for losses under policies of insurance which were assigned to said persons, or either of them, since the 8th day of December, 1871? and if so, how many of said claims in amount did not have attached to them a deposition by the original policy-holder setting forth the matters and the consideration for said claim, as required by the 34th of general orders in bankruptcy, in this petition mentioned?

The petition thus concludes:

And your petitioners humbly pray that, on the answer of said respondent coming in, an order may be entered by this honorable Court removing the said Norman C. Perkins from his trust as Assignee of the said State Insurance Company, bankrupt, and that a further order may be entered by this honorable Court appointing some proper person to be Assignee of said estate in his stead, in whom this honorable Court can repose confidence, and whom your petitioners will not be obliged constantly to watch to compel him to perform his duty as such Assignee, and that your petitioners may have such farther aid, etc.

His Honor, Judge Drummond, has granted a rule on the Assignee, requiring him to answer on the 9th inst., in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

TRIAL OF NEW STEAMERS.

The three new rotary steam fire engines, recently purchased by the city from the Silsby Manufacturing Company, were tested at the river end of Quincy street, yesterday forenoon, in the presence of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, the Comptroller, the officers of the Fire Department, and a large concourse of citizens. Twenty pounds of steam, the quantity necessary to move the machinery, was gotten up in all three steamers in about six minutes and a half from the time of applying the light to the kindling. Persons competent to judge consider this a fair performance. With ninety pounds of steam, the engines threw one and an eighth inch streams a distance of about 180 feet with the wind. The hose leads were 400 feet in length, and at the end of one of them were a few members of the famous colored company. They fought nobly. At the conclusion of the trial, the Commissioners met, and audited Mr. Silsby's little bill, the Fire Marshal having certified that the steamers were made according to contract. One of them has gone to Western avenue, another to Sanger street, and the third goes to the corner of Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Rauch's Mortality Report—A Slight Increase in the Death Rate—Small-Pox—The Horse Disease, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hoard in the chair. Drs. Johnson, Schoetzer, and Rauch, and Mr. Reynolds were also present. After dispensing with the services of Sanitary Inspector Hart, the Board composed itself to listen to Dr. Rauch's weekly report, which is too voluminous for verbatim reproduction. It set forth that the deaths for the week ending Nov. 30, numbered 150, the prevailing diseases being, with the fatal results, as follows: Consumption, 10; convulsions, 12; croup, 9; typhoid fever, 10; meningitis, 6; small-pox, 15. A slight increase is noted over the mortality of last week. The influence of the low temperature was observed in an increase of infantile and senile mortality. The tendency to diseases resulting from blood-poisoning was manifest. With reference to an alleged death from hydrophobia, Dr. Rauch gave the report of the physician in attendance, which fully confirmed the statement. A slight increase in small-pox was apparent, and the influence of vaccination was strongly indicated. Twenty-nine new cases of small-pox and varioloid were reported, or four more than is shown for the week preceding. The Doctor cautions physicians against giving certificates of vaccination until the operation has resulted satisfactorily. The horse disease has almost disappeared, the report showing a decrease of 52 as compared with the report of the preceding week. The number of horses and mules received at the platform was a total of 777 against 216 for October. About 561 horses died of the distemper, which Dr. Rauch regards as a remarkably favorable exhibit.

The report was filed, and the Board adjourned.

ST. ANDREWS' BANQUET.

Twenty-seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Illinois St. Andrews Society—A Distinguished Party of Gentlemen Present.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Illinois St. Andrews Society was partaken of on Monday evening at the Moulton House, corner of Market and Kinzie streets. The tables were spread in the dining-room, which was tastefully decorated with flags and heather. At precisely 9 o'clock, as announced on the Toast List, the company marched to the dining room, "twa and twa abreast," the pipers playing "The Campbells are Coming." About 350 sat round the festal board, among whom were Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan; General G. H. Forsyth; Robert Hervey, Esq.; Hon. Carlyle Mason; G. B. Barnard, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Stockton; General J. C. Rankin; General John McArthur; Dr. R. D. McArthur, and Colonel J. H. Finnigan. The newly-elected President of the Society, Robert Clark, presided at the head-table, around which sat the most distinguished members and guests. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, the company cast eyes over the tempting bill of fare, and were soon busy in consuming the various delicacies it called for. After this came the usual flow of wit and song, for both of which Scotchmen are justly celebrated. Several toasts were proposed by the President, among which were "The Army and Navy of the United States," responded to by General Sheridan; "The Press," by Major A. C. Botkin; "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland," by R. H. Forrester, Esq. At a late hour the company broke up, midst the heartiest good-will and hilarious merriment.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—A Terre Haute boy of tender years and heart has drowned seventeen kittens, tied pans to the tails of nine dogs, brushed his father's new silk hat against the grain, and blown up a pet canary with a firecracker in the last month, and still his fond mother intends him for the pulpit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Human Kitchen and its Dumb Waiters.

The body is supplied with aliment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of *dumb waiters to a restaurant*. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependents supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvellous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility, and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Europe Ahoy!

NATIONAL LINE.

RATES ADVANCED!

To or from British Ports, $29.

Rates to or from German and Scandinavian Ports

As Low as by any other Line.

The steamships of this Line are THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

RATES ADVANCED.

To or from British points $30.00
To or from German points 35.00
To or from Bremen or Skandinavian points 38.00

P. H. DuVERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY,
AUBURNDALE, MASS.

ADVANTAGES: Unsurpassed for Music, Painting, French and German. AIMS: Thorough culture; common sense views of life; true refinement, Christian womanhood. Winter term begins Dec. 12, 1872. Address
CHARLES W. CUSHING.

GENERAL NOTICES.

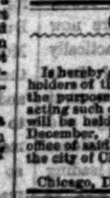
Public Notice

Is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Forest Hotel and Mfg. Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Wednesday, the eleventh (11th) day of December, 1872, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of said Company, No. 156 LaSalle-st. (basement), in the city of Chicago.

ALEX. WHITE, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1872.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 63 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

This (Wednesday) evening, Third and Last but Two of THE RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Fourth and

Last Rubinstein Concert

(but one), when a MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME will be presented, including Beethoven's Celebrated

KREUTZER SONATA,

(For Piano and Violin), performed by

ANTON RUBINSTEIN and HENRI WIENIAWSKI,

And which has everywhere created a lasting impression, and been received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Friday Evening, Last Rubinstein Concert.

Saturday—Grand Gala Rubinstein Matinee. Admission to matinee, $1. Secured seats, $2. Steinway pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts. Saturday Night—Lawrence Barrett as RICHARD III.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

OF BROOKLYN,

WILL LECTURE IN THE

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,

ON THE SOUTH SIDE,

On Thursday Evening of Next Week, Dec. 12,

AND IN THE

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

ON THE WEST SIDE,

On Friday Evening, Dec. 13.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1.00.

Reserved Seats can be obtained on Friday, Dec. 6, at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 205 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner of State and Madison-sts.; and on the West Side at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and at Bell's Drug Store, corner Madison and Sheldon-sts.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

(SOUTH SIDE.)

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

DR. HAYES,

The Arctic Explorer,

Will tell about his exciting and thrilling

"WINTER'S ADVENTURES AT THE NORTH POLE."

THURSDAY NIGHT.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 205 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, cor. State and Madison-sts.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the renowned Artists,

MACKIN AND WILSON.

Pronounced by the press and public as the greatest Song and Dance Artists living. Second week of the great character artist J. H. MILBOURN. The successful sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Next week Billy Rice and Master Clarence Burton.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

Engagement of the distinguished actress,

MISS JANE COOMBS,

who will appear on Monday and every evening during the week, and on Saturday Matinee, as "Lady Teazle" in Sheridan's celebrated Comedy, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, which will be produced, after careful rehearsals of preparation, for the first time in Chicago in a correct manner, with appropriate and new costumes, scenery, and appointments.

Next week—LONDON ASSURANCE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, Dec. 2—Every Night, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, the beautiful and accomplished Cantatrice and Comedienne,

MISS LELIA ELLIS,

and her BALLAD OPERA COMPANY. With the wonderful SAPPHO.

Mr. and Mrs. Ida Ellis, Charley Howard, Lulu Delmay, and the Comedy Combination, in a new bill, including the beautiful Operetta, entitled THE RING AND KEEPER, and the farce of POOR PILLICODDY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Immense success of the LINGARD COMBINATION. House crowded nightly. Matinee to-day at 2 p. m. Evening performance at 8.

A LIFE'S DREAM!

And the ever popular

LINGARD SKETCHES!

Thursday—A WONDERFUL WOMAN. To conclude with THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

STAR AND CRESCENT CLUB.

SOIREE AT SNOW'S DANCING ACADEMY THIS EVENING.

TICKETS, $1.00.

GEORGE WILL GIVE A PARTY,

As usual, THIS EVENING,

At DOWNING'S OLD STAND, Bowmanville.

Music by Nevins' Band.

PERSONS HOLDING TICKETS

For the private Theatricals to be given in Standard Hall Thursday evening, Dec. 5, can, by paying 50 cents, secure reserved seats at MITCHELL & HATHEWAY'S, 248 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.

H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 124 South Clark-st.

Banks.

SECOND NATIONAL, 83 West Washington-st.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).

STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 612 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

FRENCH, ABRAM & CO., 237 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.

OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 300 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 254 W. Madison.
WM. M. MAYO, 162 22d-st. and 135 West Madison-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 300 Wabash-av.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.

C. G. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines, and 225 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 Wabash, & 71 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. O. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 90 and 92 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 155 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 26 and 30 W. Washington.

Real Estate and Loans.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Safes.

FASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.

Undertaker.

SHELDON & DAVIES, 128 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 182 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6½ cents per bushel, or $1.56¼ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address
GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or
ADOLPHUS MEIER
St. Louis.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 20, 1872. The prizes in this drawing amount to $900,000.

First Capital Prize, $200,000.

Prices of tickets in U. S. currency:

Wholes.	Halves.	Quarters.	Fifths.	Tenths.	Twentieths.
$60	$30	$15	$12	$6	$3

Tickets for sale, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:00 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 6:20 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	‡9:15 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 8:50 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 3:45 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:45 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:20 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.	* 1:00 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 10:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-Freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-Freight office, P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:20 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	‡9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS via PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	‡9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	‡9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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DR. COBURN cures the worst form of stricture without pain or cutting, but with a new French Dilator, which never fails.

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FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Advertisements.

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THIRD PAGE—The Mines of Spain—Expulsion—The Law Courts—Railway News—The State Insurance Company—Board of Health—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Secretary Boutwell's Report; Credit Mobilier Investigation; Anton Rubinstein; Deposits in Bankruptcy.

FIFTH PAGE—The Driver Murder—Music and the Drama—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

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EIGHTH PAGE—The Greeley Obsequies To-Day—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Lingard Combination. "A Life's Dream," with Lingard sketches. Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "School for Scandal."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Rubinstein concert.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leith Fitch Ballad Opera Company, and farce of "Poor Pillicoddy."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEST'S BAZAR, 220 AND 222 WABASH-AV., IS by far the cheapest place in Chicago to buy fancy goods, Gents' Furnishing presents. A large and attractive stock at low prices. WEST & CO., importers.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THE great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone sufficient to indicate its superiority. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no equal. If small, it is one of the earliest symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest or Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 100 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

RURAL BEAUTIES AND CITY BELLES—COUNTry girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of beauty, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features have their attractions unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts wish to compete with the "Fairies" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to ladies a delicate, nearly approximate, unprecedentable by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or disordered by the sun, the Magnolia Balm will render it soft and pliable, and removes every blemish.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 4, 1872.

Justice Nelson resigned his seat in the Supreme Court yesterday, and President Grant at once named Ward Hunt, of New York, as his successor.

Tweed's desire for a speedy trial has been again thwarted by his counsel, who consumed all day yesterday with long affidavits to show that the indictments against him had been improperly framed.

The Board of Trade, at a full meeting, yesterday, voted to expel from membership Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, who constituted the firm of Munn & Scott, warehousemen. The vote was a decided one.

Wall street, if its views are rightly given in our despatches, finds fault with the failure of the President to urge a further reduction of taxation, and with Secretary Boutwell for claiming the discretion to manipulate the currency of the country at will. The President's remarks about returning to specie payments, and Comptroller Knox's appeal for the removal of some of the restrictions on banking and a modification of the usury laws, meet with favor.

The remains of Horace Greeley lay yesterday in state in the Governor's room in the New York City Hall, and were visited by nearly forty thousand persons. The coffin and the catafalque on which it rested were strewn with flowers, many of which were carried away as mementoes. As a tribute of respect to the dead, Senator Fenton sought to offer a motion, yesterday, that the Senate adjourn over the day of the funeral, but was prevented by the tactics of Senator Cameron.

In the editorial upon "The President's Message," printed in our last issue, referring to the plans suggested for cheap transportation from the West and Southwest to the seaboard, a regret was expressed that no reference was made by the President to some plan which would afford direct relief to the Northwest. The article was based upon an imperfect copy of the message, which accounts for a seeming discrepancy. In the correct copy, the President calls the attention of Congress to the Niagara Falls Ship Canal project, which will be brought up during the present session, as one of the plans for cheapening transportation from the West to the Atlantic.

Secretary Delano reports that 11,864,976 acres of Government lands were disposed of last year, an increase of 1,099,270 acres over the number taken up the previous year. Patent Office reports are no longer issued in the style of the former annual volumes,—inaccurate, and several years behind the dates of the patents they describe,—but in an official gazette, which is published within three days of the delivery of the letters patent. During the year 12,620 patents have been granted out of the 19,567 applications. There are 578 widows of Revolutionary soldiers still receiving pensions. During the year 33,838 applications were granted for pensions. Altogether, the Government has 92,229 pensioners, to whom it pays $25,480,578.80 a year. By far the largest part of the Secretary's report concerns the condition of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other railroads and branches which have received Government aid in lands or bonds.

The House of Representatives has asked Secretary Boutwell to show by what right he inflated the currency in October, and to tell whether he did so by using notes which had been withdrawn from circulation by order of Congress, or by printing new notes without authority. General Banks' bill, introduced at the last session, for the appropriation of $3,000,000 for the construction of 10 steam vessels in view of possible trouble with Spain in the Gulf of Mexico, was brought before the House yesterday. Mr. Hale thought the vessels should be built, in private American shipyards, by contract, and Mr. Stellabarger urged that additions to our naval force should all be made in accordance with one general and harmonious plan. No vote was reached. On the motion to print a large number of copies of Secretary Boutwell's Report, Mr. Brooks complained of the mass of useless documents which lumbered the House, and threatened to move that they be sold as waste paper. Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, has been placed on the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee in place of Mr. Beck, who resigned, because he had prejudged the case.

The Chicago produce markets were tame yesterday, and generally lower. Mess pork was 15@20c lower, at $11.87½ cash, and $12.00@12.05 seller March. Lard was active and easier, at 7¼@7¼c cash, and 7¼c seller March. Meats were ¼c lower, at 5¾@5¾c for shoulders, 6¾@6¾c for short ribs, and 6¾@6¾c for short clear, all part salted; green hams, 6¾@7¼c ₱ lb. Highwines were quiet and steady at 88c per gallon. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was only moderately active, and ½c lower, closing at $1.09¼ cash, and $1.10¾ seller January. Corn was dull and ¾c lower, closing at 30¾c cash, and 31c seller January. Oats were dull, and ¼@¾c lower, but closed firmer at 24c cash, and 24¾c seller January. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, closing at 58½c. Barley was quiet and steady, closing at 62c for cash No. 2; 61¾c seller the month, and 62c seller January. The hog market opened dull and weak, but after prices had been lower 15@20c the demand became active and continued so to the close. Sales were effected at $3.60@4.05, with the bulk at $3.75@3.85. The closing rates were $3.60@3.90. Cattle were quiet at about former rates. Sheep remain quiet and steady. The stocks of grain now in store in this city are 445,075 bu wheat, 589,521 bu corn, 591,968 bu oats, 137,647 bu rye, 271,572 bu barley.

The statement is made that one of the Eastern insurance companies has telegraphed to its Chicago agent to take no more risks on grain stored in Chicago warehouses for the present. This action has been based upon the developments of fraud that have been made in the case of Munn & Scott, the ground being that it is impossible to determine how much grain is actually stored in any one of the warehouses. If the statement is true, the action has been taken without sufficient cause. It does not follow, because Messrs. Munn & Scott were guilty of misrepresenting the quantity of grain in their warehouses, that all the other warehousemen have been guilty of the same practices. On the contrary, the experience of the operations of Munn & Scott, and the public condemnation and punishment that have resulted from it, will have the effect of rendering warehousemen more careful and circumspect in their business than they have been heretofore. The fact is, that the warehousemen are now engaged in taking an actual measurement of all the grain in store, under the supervision of a Committee, appointed for the purpose by the Board of Trade. Messrs. Flint, Thompson & Co. have also requested that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the State shall assist in this special inspection, and it is said that the other warehousemen have concurred in their request. In the case of three warehouses, where such an account of grain has already been taken, the amount in those has tallied with the receipts as closely as could be expected. The assurance is also given the public that the warehousemen have consented that the Registrar shall henceforth cancel and audit all the receipts for grain that is taken out. In point of fact, grain insurance has never been on so sure a footing in Chicago during the past ten years as it is now.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S REPORT.

Mr. Boutwell, in his report on the finances, expounds the idea on which he has been acting to some extent during the past year, viz., that it is the proper function of the Government, or rather of the Treasury Department, to take a benevolent and paternal charge of the business of private individuals, to the extent of making money more or less plenty, at various times and seasons. In developing this idea he assumes that money and currency are correlative terms, and that, in order to make money easy when it is in fact tight, it is only necessary to put out more currency. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which accompanies Mr. Boutwell's report, shows us that the National Banks had loaned to their customers, in the month of October, $872,000,000, with only $451,000,000 of currency of all kinds in their possession, a large part of which they were required to keep in their own vaults as a reserve fund. At least two-thirds of all their loans and discounts were made with something else than currency. This serves to show that money is not a correlative term with currency. The fact that money may be tight when currency is plenty, is shown by the present condition of the money market. There is more currency afloat at the present time by four or five millions than there was six months ago, yet money was very easy six months ago and is very tight now. The reason is, that the business of the country—by which we mean the exchange of commodities which gives rise to bank deposits in the form of drafts, bills of exchange etc.—has received a temporary check. "Deposits" constitute the larger share of a bank's ability to loan money. These deposits represent property in *transitu* from the producer to the consumer. They may be large when the amount of currency in circulation is small, or they may be small when the amount of currency is large; and money will be easy or tight according to the volume of the deposits, and not at all with reference to the volume of the currency. This fact is proved, as we have already remarked, by the existing condition of the money market. It is not true that the annual movement of the crops tends to make money tight. It has the very opposite tendency, for its immediate effect is to swell the volume of deposits and enlarge the ability of the banks to lend. To ascertain whether the movement of the crops tends to make money tight, it is only necessary to inquire what would be the effect if they were not moved. The volume of the currency might remain stationary, or might be doubled, and yet the non-movement of the crops would, in the space of a few months, make money so tight that a financial crisis and general bankruptcy would ensue.

The objections to the Government's undertaking the job of regulating people's business are so numerous and broad that they need only to be stated to secure the condemnation of all reflecting persons. The scheme presupposes infinity, wisdom, and virtue to be lodged forever in the Chief of the Treasury, under the chances of the caucus and the auspices of universal suffrage. No man that ever lived or ever will live is fit to be entrusted with such powers. It is no discredit to Mr. Boutwell to say that he is not fit to assume such a task, but it is somewhat to his discredit that he should suppose himself fit.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Blair's resolution, calling for an investigation of the alleged connection between certain members of Congress and the Credit Mobilier scheme of the Union Pacific Railroad, was very proper, and was not unexpected. The gentlemen whose names have been associated with that of Mr. Oakes Ames in this scheme are among the most prominent in the country. They include Mr. Blaine, the Speaker of the House; Mr. Colfax, the Vice President of the United States; Mr. Henry Wilson, the Vice President-elect; Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and Messrs. Patterson, Scofield, Kelley, Eliot, Dawes, Fowler, Bingham, and Garfield,—all gentlemen who have held prominent positions in Congress. The connection with the Credit Mobilier which has been imputed to them was first made public by affidavits in a law-suit, which contained copies of letters that Mr. H. S. M'Comb, a wealthy citizen of Delaware, testifies he received from Mr. Oakes Ames, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, a large stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, and a brother of the then President of the Union Pacific Railroad. These letters were written to tell what had become of certain shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, which Mr. M'Comb claimed as his own, and Mr. Ames stated that he had "assigned" them, to representatives of several States named—the inference being that they were members of Congress. From the clause in one of the letters saying: "Let them have the stock at par and profits made in the future," it was inferred that the shares of stock had been, or were to be, "assigned" at par at a time when they were actually worth from 200 to 400 per cent, and that even this par value was to be paid out of the profits that should accrue after the transfer. Mr. M'Comb also submitted the list of names of members of Congress given above, with the par value of stock that was said to have been transferred to each of them, claiming the list to be a copy from a similar list read to him by Oakes Ames, and taken off by him in pencil-mark on the back of one of Ames' letters. We print elsewhere the Ames letters and other information which will recall the case more fully.

Neither the public nor the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned could afford to have this matter ignored by Congress. The charge is either true or not true. We presume it is not true as to those who have publicly denied it. Perhaps it is not true as to the others. If not true, then it is the duty of Congress to take cognizance of Mr. Oakes Ames' action, which he himself has indicated in his letters to Colonel M'Comb. The most that Mr. Ames has said in regard to the matter is, that he never furnished M'Comb with the list which the latter submitted in the Court. He has not yet denied, however, that he wrote the letters, copies of which M'Comb submitted, claiming that he retained the originals in his possession. If these letters are genuine, they prove that Mr. Oakes Ames, while a member of Congress, was either endeavoring to bribe other members of Congress, or was representing to a partner in business that he was using stock for this purpose, while he was, in fact, keeping it for his own profit. Either issue would prove that Mr. Oakes Ames is not a fit person to occupy a seat in Congress, and would demand his immediate expulsion. Thus the proposed investigation is one that is imperatively demanded by the public welfare, whatever its result may be.

The resolution offered by Mr. Blaine was very fair, especially as accompanied by the request that the majority of the Committee should be made up from the minority party in the House. Mr. Cox, Chairman *pro tem.*, appointed Messrs. Poland and McCrary from the majority party, and Messrs. Banks, Beck, and Niblack from the minority, to serve on the Committee, which will strike the public as a selection of competent and trustworthy men.

DEPOSITS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Since the National Bankrupt law went into operation in this city, the deposits of Assignees have been kept, with scarcely an exception, in the Mechanics' National Bank. The order under which this is done, if we mistake not, was made by Judge Drummond when he was District Judge, and, under Judge Blodgett, no change has been made. So long have these deposits been kept in one bank, that nearly all our banks, lawyers, and business men suppose that the order is imperative, and, unless for cause to be filed under oath before the Court, unchangeable.

Section 22 of the Bankrupt act reads as follows:

> When it appears that the distribution of the estate may be delayed by litigation or other cause, the Court may direct the temporary investment of the money belonging to such estate in securities to be approved by the Judge or Register, or may authorize the same to be deposited in any convenient bank, upon such interest, not exceeding the legal rate, as the bank may contract with the Assignee to pay thereon.

It will be noticed that the provision in each case is permissive, not mandatory. The words are, "*may* direct," "*may* authorize." Of course, it is perfectly proper that the Judge should designate where the moneys of bankrupts should be kept; but is it safe or right for him to place the hundreds of thousands of dollars of the funds of our insurance companies forced into bankruptcy since the fire all in one bank? Has he ever compared the strength of our city banks, as shown by their reports to the Government, as to the amount of their capital stock, or their cash means, in proportion to their liabilities? Their last report, especially in reference to the latter item, is specially worthy of attention. With so many powerful banks in the city, where the money of bankrupts would unquestionably be safe, and among which it surely would be better to distribute these funds than to have them all in one bank, is it quite right to favor a single institution in a matter of so much public interest? We venture to ask whether Judge Blodgett has reflected upon the responsibility he takes in suffering a tacit continuance of the old order, under which the deposits of bankrupts are now made? By so doing, does he not practically ignore all the leading banks of the city? Is it right for him to thus favor a single person, or, at most, three or four, to the disadvantage and virtual discredit of our largest and best business men,—the stockholders and officers of the leading banks of the city? A wise, a prudent, and, as it seems to us, a just course towards creditors and our citizens generally, would be to distribute the funds of our bankrupts among all the stronger institutions. In the earlier operations of the law, this matter of deposits was not of any considerable importance; but, since the fire, it has assumed huge proportions. There is now in Mr. Scammon's bank $130,000 of the funds of the policy-holders of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, besides nearly $50,000 in his hands as Treasurer, and stock notes, the payment of which Mr. Scammon is contesting. On this account a large meeting of the policy-holders petitioned Judge Blodgett, on Saturday, Nov. 23, immediately to order their money removed to some other bank. As yet we have not heard whether His Honor will comply with this request,—one which they asserted a sense of justice to themselves and their self-respect required them to make. The Republic Insurance Company has just been put in bankruptcy. Nearly a million of dollars must pass through the hands of the Assignee. Is it not due to the creditors of this Company that its large capital should be placed in our strongest and best banks? The creditors of our bankrupt insurance companies are all justly anxious on these subjects, and it is to be hoped their reasonable expectations will be respected.

Then, as to the matter of interest, the creditors of our bankrupts are inquiring whether Mr. Scammon's bank pays their Assignees interest on their deposits. We are told by some of them that, so far as they are concerned, it does not. The Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company made no mention of such an item from that source on Saturday, the 23d of November. What right has Mr. Scammon to the use of this money gratis, and at the expense of creditors, when other banks would willingly have paid a very considerable sum for it? From the law as above quoted and the facts above stated, the public will look anxiously to the Court for a readjustment of this whole deposit business, and doubtless their just expectations will soon be realized.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

The advent of Anton Rubinstein, the great Sclavonian pianist and composer, in this country, marks the commencement of a distinct musical era. There have been two such eras before. Twenty years ago, Jenny Lind revolutionized vocal music, paved the way for scores of great singers who were to succeed her, changed the system of instruction, and prepared a solid basis upon which opera might rest. When Theodore Thomas organized his orchestra, another era commenced. That admirable organization has accomplished two important results: It has educated the people to an appreciation of classical music, and it is now doing the same work for the new school of music of which Wagner, Rubinstein, Liszt, and Von Bulow are representatives, which had its fountain head in Beethoven, and which was brought to such beautiful perfection in song by Robert Schumann. The third era now commences, and Anton Rubinstein is the leader of a new movement, which is destined to revolutionize piano music, and elevate that instrument to a higher plane than it has ever occupied before. It is no secret that the piano has always stood very low in the scale of musical instruments. For solo performances, it has scarcely been tolerated,—a fact which is due perhaps more to the everlasting thrumming of thousands of neophites, turned out as artists by boarding-schools and seminaries, than to any other reason. The best artists who have been here have never been able to master the entire resources of the piano. They have displayed perfection in a single detail, and have made their reputation upon that detail. For instance, Gottschalk excelled in cantabile playing, Sanderson in octaves, Thalberg in melody and accompaniment, as developed in his wonderful operatic fantasies, and so on. The most that can be said for the piano is, that it has been exceedingly useful for accompaniments. Rubinstein, however, unites the qualities of all other players, and illuminates them with his brilliant genius. He makes it interpret not alone the mere score of the composer, but the sentiment also. In other words, he makes the piano orchestral, and gives the idea of the music in such a manner as to call the attention of the listener to the music rather than to the musician. The composer is speaking through the executant, and this is one of the highest provinces of art.

Anton Rubinstein was born Nov. 30, 1830, at Vechwotynetz, a village in Russian Bessarabia. His parents owned large estates in Wallachia, but lost them in law-suits with the Government, to which fact we are indebted for this great representative of music. His mother was an excellent pianist, and gave him lessons on the piano, in which she was so successful that she removed to Moscow and adopted music as a profession. At the end of two years' study with the great maestro, Willoing, Rubinstein was so far advanced that he performed solos in a concert at Moscow, which gave him a reputation all over Europe. In 1839, then 9 years of age, he went with his teacher to Paris, and gave two concerts. At the second, Liszt was present, and, after listening with rapt attention, rushed up to the young virtuoso, and kissing him, exclaimed, "Here is my heir." It is pleasant to remember that Liszt has lived to see his statement corroborated, for to-day Rubinstein is the foremost pianist in all the world, and one of the greatest of living composers. Liszt at once took such an interest in him that he assisted him in his studies, and he remained in Paris a year and a half. He then started on a three years' tour through England, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, which was marked by a constant succession of triumphs. In 1844, he went to Berlin, and studied composition with Dehn, where he also made the acquaintance of Mendelssohn, whose teaching had the happiest of influences in maturing his art, and perfecting him for the important mission upon which he had entered. About this time his father died, and the family was deprived of the means of subsistence. Young Rubinstein went to Vienna, where he earned his living by teaching. The political events of 1848 drove him to St. Petersburg. On the way he lost his passport and his musical manuscripts. The latter, which were found, were believed to be treasonable papers in cipher, and he was arrested and would have been sent to Siberia but for the interference of the Grand Duchess Helena, who had heard him play in Moscow, and who secured his liberty. Better than this, she appointed him her special pianist, and, shortly after, he was made Chapel-Master to the Empress. His good fortune now commenced. He was furnished with ample funds, so that he was enabled to visit England, Germany, and France repeatedly, and also to publish his compositions, which by this time included oratorios, operas, symphonies, sonatas, and concertos. In 1854, he made one of the most brilliant tours of Europe ever made by a musician, both as pianist and orchestral leader. He returned to Russia in 1858, and founded, at St. Petersburg, the Russian Musical Association and the St. Petersburg Conservatory, of which he was appointed President, and which he managed until 1868 with such success that it is now known as one of the best institutions in Europe. In 1865, he married at Baden-Baden a young Russian girl, named Pauline Vestnoy, a beautiful and accomplished woman, whose failing health, in 1868, induced him to quit Russia and travel in more temperate climes.

These are in brief the principal events in the life of Rubinstein, and it only only remains for us to bid him a hearty welcome to Chicago, and to bespeak for him that cordial and hospitable reception which his great genius deserves. We specially commend these concerts to the pianists of the city, and to every student of the piano. They will not do wisely to neglect an opportunity which may never occur again, of hearing a great pianist and great composer interpret the best music that has been written for the piano. While we regret that our want of an orchestra prevents us from hearing his own concertos, it is a consolation that we are enabled to hear the best works of such masters as Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Bach, Chopin, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Scarlatti, Weber, and others, performed by an artist whose powers of conception and execution are equal to the work he is called upon to perform. Genius of this stamp, which exerts its divine power to make the world better, to elevate and refine mankind, and to prepare for them the purest of pleasures, deserves the recognition of all, and in this recognition it meets with its best reward. For flowers and wreaths, and the usual trumpery which the public is apt to bestow upon artists, Rubinstein cares nothing. His work is accomplished when he has so interpreted the music before him that he has succeeded in impressing it upon his audience, so that they have received it appreciatively, and thereby are enabled to reach a higher, more dignified, and more refined standard of art. The mission of such a man is of the highest and noblest character, and to them the trifles which please lesser men are of small account. His reward is found in devotion to his art and its growth among the people. Such men are so rare that it does not become us to pass them by without recognition.

MR. FROUDE'S MISSION.

Mr. James A. Froude, the English historian, in coming to America, took upon himself the mission of re-educating the American people upon the subject of British relations to Ireland for the last 700 years. In his letter to the lecture managers, he assumed that the American people were either ignorant of Anglo-Irish history, or had received what information they possessed from prejudiced or partisan sources. His mission, therefore, was to lay the truth before them, that they might know that, in the long centuries from the days of Henry II. to the present time, England had been comparatively the just and generous, but rude, parent, dealing with a perverse, unruly, ignorant, and rebellious child. He assumed that he had thoroughly mastered all that was known on the subject, and that he was prepared to tell the story of Anglo-Irish rule without any prejudice, or any of that lingering hatred of the Irish which has characterized all previous English writers.

Mr. Froude, however, has been but a few weeks in the country, and has delivered but a portion of the series of lectures, when he finds himself placed on the defensive. Instead of converting the American mind, he finds himself arrested by flat contradictions of his assertions, plain assaults upon his conclusions, and a general and growing impression that he is, perhaps, more unfair, more partisan, and more reckless in his treatment of the subject than any other writer who has preceded him. Mr. Froude had the fortune, or misfortune, of not coming to this country a stranger. His history of England has been extensively read here. Our people had eagerly sought it. We are, in the aggregate, sufficiently removed from the animosities, religions and political, which have stamped themselves more or less upon English history, and sufficiently indifferent to the traditional jealousies of the various British schools of politics, to be able to appreciate and enjoy an honest, comprehensive, and candid history of the land from which we have derived our language and institutions. The general feeling after reading Mr. Froude was one of disappointment. His history bears not only many of the marks of extreme partisanship, but also of bigotry, which is but poorly disguised under a forcible and dignified diction. In treating of the long-vexed question of the character of Mary Stuart, Mr. Froude transcended all his English predecessors in blackening the character of that unfortunate woman. There was nothing that was vile that had been uttered or published of her, in the centuries of religious fanaticism that have intervened, that he did not use, distort, and magnify, in order to make out his case, that Mary Stuart was the basest of historical women. The publication of this part of Mr. Froude's work provoked an American writer, Mr. James F. Meline, to publish a reply, in which he most unquestionably exhibited the deep-rooted prejudice of Mr. Froude; his recklessness of statement, his unfairness of citations of authorities, and general and exaggerated vilification of the Scottish Queen.

Nor was this all that was calculated to interfere with the success of Mr. Froude's mission. There happened to be in the country a Rev. Thomas Burke, an Irishman by birth and education, a profound scholar, and gifted orator. As the Israelites preserved their history through the long captivity, and have preserved it through ages of wandering and persecution, so have the Irish preserved, during the centuries of English subjugation, their history. The manuscripts of their scholars have been hidden in caves, and almost buried with the dead; though the torch and the sword have often done their work with terrible completeness, still Irish history of Ireland has never been wholly destroyed. The record of English legislation for Ireland stands open to the world. English oppression of Ireland does not owe its origin to religious differences, it dates far anterior to the Reformation. The old Catholic Kings of England differed but little in their estimation of the Irish from their Protestant successors. When the change did come, it served merely to give a religious sanction and a religious motive to policies that had always been brutal. The contest was always held in England, and is to-day held by thousands, to be the right of a "superior race" to reduce the inferior to absolute submission. Thoroughly familiar with the long record of what England has done in this way Father Burke was prepared, upon the first utterance of Mr. Froude, to respond. The two gentlemen, treating each other with courtesy and dignity becoming scholars and men of character, have been alternating in their lectures for some weeks. Reports of these lectures have been published in the papers. It is needless to say that both have their friends and partisans. But Mr. Froude has aroused another class hardly less influential than the eloquent Dominican Friar. The London *Saturday Review* has questioned his accuracy, not merely as pertains to Irish history, but generally, and has thoroughly reviewed him. Other writers have come forward with their proofs, taken from his works, of his inaccuracies; his want of that information pertaining to geography and philology, which are indispensable in a historian. His defective knowledge of foreign languages, even of the dialects of Scotland, is pointed out with copious frequency, and, generally, Mr. Froude is pretty severely handled in the country to which he has appointed himself a missionary to instruct.

Father Burke, alone of all those who have controverted Mr. Froude, acquits him of unworthy motives; but the review of the "facts" upon which the English historian founds his theory is merciless in its logic. Nor is Mr. Froude happy in the offer he has frequently made, to refer the questions in controversy to a commission of arbitration. Mr. Froude speaks as a historian, and must maintain what he asserts, not merely before a committee of arbitration, but before the whole world.

It turns out that the report made by General Starring upon Mr. George H. Butler's administration of the Consulship at Alexandria was, to all intents and purposes, precisely what THE TRIBUNE announced some weeks since. The Washington correspondents have at last had a glimpse at it, and find that it contains the most severe animadversions upon Butler's personal and official conduct long before he became involved in the public row which induced him to abandon his post, and also long before Butler's confidential man, Strologo, made his confession of the abuses prevailing under Butler's administration. But the most serious feature of the whole affair is, that General Starring's report was permitted to lie in the Department archives for many months before Butler took his "French leave" from Alexandria; and that, in spite of this report, made after thorough and official investigation, there was no indication of any intention to remove Mr. Butler until after he had felt the necessity of removing himself officially, as the only means of saving himself physically.

Emotional insanity does not seem to be at a premium in Paris as an apology for crime. A young man in that city, named Oliver de Kermel, actuated by jealousy, recently killed his brother and at once surrendered himself to justice. The defence urged in his case was that of hereditary insanity, but the Court declined to admit it as a valid excuse for the crime, and condemned the prisoner to servitude for life. The case was then appealed to the Court of Cassation in Paris, which confirmed the sentence of the Court below. A few instances of this kind of justice in the American Courts would go far towards preventing the frequency of this plea, which is now the first resort of nearly every assassin in the land, and in almost every instance a successful resort.

The spirit of rivalry which St. Louis always manifests in everything appertaining to Chicago has now broken out in a new direction. Jealous of our reputation in the divorce business, the Supreme Court of Missouri recently decided that the parties to a suit for divorce are competent witnesses in their own behalf. This decision has been handsomely improved, and, on the 27th ult., twenty-nine divorces were granted by the Courts of St. Louis, most of the plaintiffs being women whose husbands were drunkards and had deserted them. We gracefully and willingly acknowledge ourselves beaten.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

The County Clerk issued fifteen marriage licenses yesterday.

Colonel S. L. Woodard, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

Judge S. Wilkinson, of Peoria, is a guest at the Briggs.

Governor E. M. McCook, Montana, is enjoying the hospitalities of the Sherman.

General J. M. Tuttle, of DesMoines, is at the Tremont.

George A. Perrigo, of the Galesburg *Free Press*, is at the Tremont.

Hon. S. Corning Judd, of Lewiston, Chancellor of the Episcopalian Diocese for the State of Illinois, was in the city yesterday.

It is not true that Pullman sleeping and dining cars are to be put on the West Division street railway lines for the accommodation of passengers to Western avenue.

Dr. J. C. Sweeny, Mrs. V. C. Ober, and Miss M. E. Hughes, of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, are at the Tremont.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Managers of the Old Ladies' Home will be held at the institution, No. 1945 Indiana avenue, at 4 p. m. to-day.

Miss Frances Willard, of the Evanston Ladies' College, will lecture on "The Pyramids," to-night, before the Winnetka Literary Association, in Institute Hall, in that village.

The German Relief Committee of this city is requested to meet at the Mayor's office at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to receive the money received, yesterday, from William H. Appleton, of New York.

Miss Sarah Smiley will give another Bible Lecture, this evening, at the parlor of the First Congregationalist Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. Subject, "The Second Coming of Christ." All are invited. Seats free.

Prof. B. Melville Bonham will give one of his drawing-room entertainments on Thursday evening at the Reunion Presbyterian Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop. The entertainment consists of songs, readings, and character delineations.

Dr. McSlyun's lecture announced erroneously in these columns for to-day, will occur on Wednesday next. Therefore, let all who anticipated hearing it to-night prolong their anticipations for one week.

A still alarm was given to the Williams Engine, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for fire in the basement of No. 31 West Lake street. The loss of the occupants, Russell & Turner, restaurant keepers, was about $50. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The ladies of the various churches are interested in the Foundling's Home. So fervid are their wishes for the prosperity of the institution that they find no difficulty in giving hot dinners to the hungry at Nos. 116 and 118 Franklin street. Their motto is, "Buy and eat."

Two sleeping apartments in Anderson's European Hotel were entered by a thief on Monday night, and the occupants robbed of watches and money. Access was gained through the transoms, which were left open. The robbery has been complained of at Police Headquarters.

The effects of the biting weather of a few days ago are observable in the high coloring of the nasal protuberances of several distinguished gentlemen of temperate habits, whose professional duties kept them out late at night during those icy hours. That is what they say.

Louis Strahlacker, a man who has been in jail for some time on suspicion of having committed perjury and fraud in obtaining adjudication of bankruptcy, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and discharged from custody.

Mr. E. E. Kidder, who saved Mrs. Lingard from an ugly accident on Sunday at the expense of her drapery, leaves to-day for Milwaukee. The ladies on the train will feel secure against any railway disaster, conscious of the gallantry and intrepidity of their fellow-passenger.

The young English Evangelist, Henry Moorhouse, preached last night in the First Baptist Church, and will preach to-night and to-morrow night in the North Side Tabernacle, corner Wells and Ontario streets. The many who heard Mr. Moorhouse during his visit to this city, some three years since, will be pleased to hear of his rearrival.

At the annual convocation of Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M., the following named officers were elected officers for the ensuing year: E. E. Griffith, H. P.; R. E. Hawley, K.; T. C. Borden, S.; D. C. Wallace, C. H.; F. Tobey, P. S.; Wm. Aldrich, Treasurer; Smith, Secretary; N. J. Messenger, R. A. C.; Thos. J. Tustin, Wm. King, A. Bayrer, M. of the Vails, and Isaac Parker, Tyler.

The following were luminating at the European Hotel yesterday: Wm. J. Brown, New York; Mrs. Chas. H. Dean, and Miss Dean, Peoria; W. J. Gilchrist, McGregor, Iowa; J. Hawley, Dixon; J. C. Cushman, Fremont, Neb.; W. H. Graves, New York; T. H. Lannon, Chicago; Boston; Geo. M. King, Monson, Mass.; L. Nogo, Boston; A. Fisher, Cincinnati; R. Whitlock, Warren.

A man named Patrick Corcoran, boarding at No. 429 Canal street, was knocked down near the corner of South Clark and Eighteenth streets, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of what money he possessed. The assault was committed by two men, neither of whom can be identified.

The following registered at the Sherman yesterday: G. B. Wilson, Philadelphia; J. Van Ness, Louisville; Wm. H. White, Council Bluffs; John Benny, England; Thos. Wood, Pittsburgh; R. B. Gibson, Cincinnati; J. Brown, Columbus; N. C. Towle, Boston; J. Clark, St. Paul; J. D. Higby, New York; John C. Hanson, Texas.

A gentleman interested in building—and the other sex was observed yesterday, with rueful aspect, a heap of rubbish, on Dearborn street. A friend remarked that alone from which the rubbish came must have been unusually soft to crumble in that "Soft!" indignantly exclaimed the builder. "The stone was all right, but a blessed Irishman a wheelbarrow against it, and, of course, smashed to smithereens."

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: T. H. Johnston, Washington, D. C.; George Bartlett, New York; J. S. Palmer, New London, Ohio; Don A. Sweet, wife, Quincy; J. G. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Dart, Peoria; S. S. Blanchard, Boston; F. B. Taft, Dalton, Mass.; H. Briggs, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hays illustrates his lecture on "A Winter's Adventure at the North Pole," to be given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church tomorrow night, by a large map, twenty feet square, drawn by himself, which shows the latest discoveries in the Arctic regions, and is the most accurate chart ever made of the cold and cheerless polar country.

The gambling tables captured in the recent extensive raid have been put to good use in the various offices about the City Hall. One of the Mayor's apartments is decorated with an elegant poker table, the Comptroller has a "lookout" or two, and the other devices of the kind are scattered around where they are most needed to keep important books and papers off the floor.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday were the following: A. M. Tesco, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. H. Hubbell, New York; H. N. Hoe, Sterling; James Anderson, Muscatine; Jos. W. H. Miller, Bay City, Mich.; A. F. Wood, New York; Miss Wood, Miss; G. C. Small, Pittsburgh; J. C. Hawley, Dixon; J. C. Cushman, Fremont, Neb.; W. H. Graves, New York; T. H. Lannon, Chicago; Boston; Geo. M. King, Monson, Mass.; L. Nogo, Boston; A. Fisher, Cincinnati; R. Whitlock, Warren.

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The police authorities of this city were notified recently by the Chief of Police, Cincinnati, that it was generally understood in the latter city that certain thieves were making arrangements to rob a leading Chicago jewelry house at an early day. Superintendent Washburn has notified all the principal stores of that character, and no doubt the meditated depradation will be indefinitely postponed.

Among the numerous cases of domestic discord which were tried before Justice Banyon yesterday were three of wife-whipping. The cowardly culprits were disposed of as follows: Andrew Boslen, of No. 116 South Market street, $100 fine, and $500 bail to keep the peace; Patrick Levy, of No. 303 Burnside street, same fine, and same bonds; Patrick Flaherty, head of a Bridgeport family, same fine, same bonds.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner, yesterday, the following were prominent: C. E. Wellington, and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Newell, Boston; ...W. Gale, Denver; E. H. Eames, Ottawa; R. ...Z. Hart, New York; C. S. Lee and wife, New ...York; B. D. Seeley, Boston; B. S. Fay and wife, Morrison; A. J. Sloan, Philadelphia; Miss ...Granger, Pittsfield, Mass.; R. Mastin, Detroit.

The effort made at the South Side Police Court, yesterday, to prove that William Talcott is the proprietor of a gambling-saloon near the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, was not a surprising success. Justice Banyon got even with Talcott, however, by fining him $100 for being found in a strange house. Four others were fined similar amounts for being inmates of the same house.

William Enright and Billy Green, two of the ...origins who assaulted and beat Policeman Rider, and shot Officer Ole Johnson in the head, at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, on Monday afternoon, were arraigned before Justice ...cully, at the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning. They were each held in $5,000 bail, and committed in default, to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.

The Mayor, yesterday, received a letter from William H. Appleton, of New York, enclosing a check for $4,500. Mr. Appleton is Chairman of the New York Relief Committee, and had charge of the paintings contributed by the Dusseldorf artists for the benefit of the Germans of Chicago, who were burned out in October, 1871. The amount mentioned was realized from a sale of a portion of the paintings, the remainder being left in the possession of the New York Committee.

The enthusiastic person who went out sleighing yesterday, and stopped to "make a call" in State street, was compelled to resort to extreme measures to secure his return in safety. The horse appeared to be well, but the cutter didn't run as well as it had. On mature reflection, he decided to wait until the next snow-storm before returning. His name is,—there are urgent reasons for not giving his name, but his residence is on this family request that his residence be withheld.

The new Recorder of Deeds wishes the general public to distinctly understand that he is not a steambuilding employment bureau. He cannot possibly engage everybody who asks him for a situation, because he has no situations to bestow. His office is full of ladies and gentlemen who are capable of performing the duties required of them, and he intends that they shall remain there until they prove themselves unworthy.

A German named Enrick Plumer, residing at No. 1585 Augusta street, cut his throat, yesterday morning, with a razor. When found by his landlady, he was lying on the floor, partially insensible, with the weapon in his hand. His clothing was covered with blood, which issued from the wound in the neck. The woman did what she could for him, and restored him to consciousness. He then became violent, and endeavored to rehack his windpipe, but without success. Dr. Sidam was called in, and pronounced his condition dangerous. Plumer was removed to the County Hospital. He is 65 years of age, and a mason by trade. When asked why he had tried to kill himself, he said all his friends had gone back" on him.

Ten of the gang of lads who have for a long time been making raids on tobacco stores, apple stands, and small shops, were arrested yesterday by Policeman McMahon. These boys were of the habit almost every evening, of demolishing the glass in the show windows of stores, and appropriating the goods displayed. They are not news-boys or boot-blacks, but members of an organized gang of thieves, and have had the assistance of some receiver of stolen property in disposing of any article secured. Six of these boys boarded at a Canal street hotel for several weeks, but their occupating becoming known to the proprietor, he turned them into the street. Nearly all of them lodged with frequently at No. 39 West Adams street. They will have a hearing before Justice Scully this morning, and will probably be sent to the Bridewell.

Comptroller Burley tells the following story: A day or two ago he was waited upon in his office in the City Hall building by a roughly dressed, dirty-looking individual, who, it transpired, was the driver of a coal delivery wagon. The object of his visit was to put in a claim against the city for damages sustained by a defective sidewalk. In backing up his cart to unload his coal, a loose board flew up and hit him a little ...ce, causing a material enlargement and discoloration of the nasal organ and its vicinity, but otherwise producing no injury. "Well," said the Comptroller, after having taken careful note of the prominent feature of the case, "I don't think I can entertain your claim for damages so slight as these." "But," insisted the man, "I've lost my place by it." "Lost your place! How can that be? You are able to work as well as ever, was the reply of Mr. Burley. "Yes, I could work I s'pose, said the coal peddler despondingly, but as a bright thought came to his aid he exclaimed with great earnestness: "But look at my face. Do you s'pose I'd deliver coal to ladies on the avenue with such a face?" This view of the matter was so novel and unexpected to the Comptroller that he had some difficulty in keeping his countenance long enough to end the interview by once more declining to entertain the claim.

Specials from Pittsburgh indicate that fine coal is rising in price.

THE DRIVER MURDER.

...d on the Remains of the Woman Killed by Her Ex-Husband.

...mony of the Children of Deceased —The Murderer Locked Up to Await Trial.

...Coroner, yesterday forenoon, held an in... at No. 43 DePuyster street, on the body ...ast Driver, who was shot by her husband Friday night, and died on Monday ...ng. Both died is the substance of the ...ony elicited:

TESTIMONY OF DR. VENNE.

...R. Venne was made a post mortem examination ...ody, and testified that he found no external ...violence on the body except a gunshot ...d. The ball entered on the right side, between ...and tenth ribs, passing through the small ...l and both lungs, and lodging in the muscles adhering to the ...ne.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE DRIVER.

...orge Driver, sworn: Am 20 years old, and do not ...the nature of an oath. The lady now lying ...s his mother; the prisoner is my ...father. On Friday morning last, about half-past 8 ...k, my father was sitting in the room, near the ...ve, by my mother's bed, and asked her for ...ney; my father got out of bed, and asked her for ...ney, and she said she would not give him any; ...my father took from the hip pocket of his pants ...ol and fired at my mother; she cried out three times, and father ...ed another shot. A colored woman then came into ...om and put me out of doors. Father had ...ed me and beaten me for several occasions, the ...e two days before he shot her. Father ...ed to get drunk, and when drunk would beat ...other. He struck her several times that week, ...ing her about the head. Mother was divorced ...father about six weeks ago. Father came back to live in the ...e and house. There was one cartridge in ...ol when I gave it to him. I tried to explode it ...n I got it from him. I told him I believed it was not a ...ol, but not recollect giving him any other .... I do not recollect giving him any other .... This witness was not present at the shooting, having gone to his work before it occurred.]

TESTIMONY OF MARY DRIVER.

...Driver, sworn: I am 18 years of age. Father ...Driver on Friday morning and left the house, remaining ...on the premises. When he came back he ...in about half an hour. When he came back he ...me out of the bed, and mother ordered him out. He ...me angry, and approached mother, and I ran out ...the house. I stood on the stoop outside of the ...and heard the two shots, but could not ...the words. Mother did not say two or three ...to fetch a policeman, but, instead of doing so, I ...to the house, and remained there a few min... when I went out, and remained there a few min... While there, I heard another say something ...a knife, and then heard a noise, as if some ...one cut of the house. I then ran towards ...ad street, intending to get a policeman, and met .... I did not speak to him, nor he to me, he run... way. When I returned to the house mother was ...in the kitchen.

TESTIMONY OF POLICEMAN BEEBE.

...eman Beebe testified that he arrested Driver at ...o'clock in the afternoon; he was intoxicated, and ...marched at the Sixth Precinct Station a pistol ...d in his possession. [Witness identified the ...as returned to by William Driver as the one taken ...the prisoner.] Driver acknowledged that he ...the fire-ward with the pistol, and when asked why he ...he replied that that was his business.

THE VERDICT.

...ter the evidence, and the jury return... following verdict:

...the said Ann Driver came to her death from a ...ot wound in the right side, produced by a pistol ...ds of George Driver.

...estimonia was at once issued by the Coroner, ...Driver was committed to the County Jail to ...trial.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC.

...ein, the great Sclavonian pianist, has ...en two concerts in this city, and a sufficient ...ortunity has been afforded to judge of ...ll traits as a pianist, and establish the ...on he holds with reference to other vir...

At his first concert, the audience was ...large one, and it was composed almost ...ely of musicians and musical connois...

A few of these knew what Rubinstein ...and settled themselves down in their seats ...ared to enjoy a rare musical feast. Others ...Rubinstein only by reputation, and came ...the testimony before they agreed upon a ...t. Still another class knew nothing of him, ...there were not a few doubting Thomases, ...e other artists, Rubinstein commences his ...rogrammes, and his first number was the ...st overture of Beethoven. The opening ...fastened the attention of the ...ce at once. As he progressed, ...terest increased, and at its close ...isfaction of the audience expressed itself ...spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm, such ...e other artist ever received in Chicago. ...ein had triumphed, and there was not ...t that audience, which was probably the ...critical audience ever assembled in this ...who did not acknowledge the brilliant gen... of forty art of this master of the piano. ...ein acknowledged the tribute with a low ...ithout once removing his eyes from the ...rd, and proceeded with the sonata, ...rmed the second part of his first num...

...rsonal appearance, Rubinstein is so strik... he would attract attention anywhere. ...most marked feature is, that he is unlike all ...ers. He is of medium height, and sinewy, ...t frame. His face is full of ruggedness ...ome characteristics, his forehead square, ...ge, and his hair long and ...back. His eyes have an ...ace. In facing an audience, he looks ...her than at it. It is a plain, stern, rug... and in repose there is nothing in it ...to be called attractive, but in the inter... of music it grows majestic. The fan... radiance which some people ...see be... them, and the portraits of Beethoven is ...ed to be a personification. Witness identified the ...as returned to by William Driver as the one taken ...the prisoner.] Driver acknowledged that he ...the fire-ward with the pistol, and when asked why he ...he replied that that was his business.

...ein's manner is unpretentious, even awk... and his entrance upon the ...betrays an air of diffidence and embar... He has no personal graces to exhibit, ...coquettish nonsense. He advances di... to his piano; has no gloves to remove, no ...riches to flourish, no wringing of fin... to attempt to impress his personality ...performance upon the audience. His ...low, cold bow, and then seats himself ...piano with the air of a man who has a ...duty to perform, and he performs that ...if no one were present but the artist and .... His never smiles, never looks at the ...ce, although he compels every one in the ...to look at him. He rivets attention at ...outset, and never lets it wander for an ...and that attention which at first is con... upon the player gradually is fastened ...music, and follows it through its every ...The ultimate effect of his playing is to ...the composer before you rather than the ...

...ein is may seem, the dominating ele... of his skill, serious, stern man is passion. ...ein is nature, and his nature is impetu... and apparently irresistible, and yet ...ein is regulated and defined by a keen ...ct which never allows it to over... its proper limits. So perfect is this balance ...een artistic discipline that he ...a *fortissimo* of the most stormy ...ly ungovernable character to a ...delicate that his touch seems like ...that keys seem to faintly respond be... touch them. Out of this passion ...ein and rapidity, and in these two re... he fairly excels any pianist who has ...in this country. The only one who at ...resembles him in these respects is Bendel, ...at the Boston Jubilee, a pupil of ...and belonging to the Rubinstein ...Such force and rapidity require no ordi... and, in this direction, Rubin... seems equal to any emergency. His ...never weaken in their task, ...of endurance never seems to flag, but ...to the end, so that the proper rhythm ...never is disturbed. He can execute ...*prestissimo* with lightning-like ...and then drop into an *adagio* without ...irregularity, and with a perfect ...ment which does not betray any ...or any sign of exhaustion. In like ...he can execute a *mezzo* after measure ...measure, evoking a body of tone from the ...that like the crash of a thunder-storm, ...instantly change to a *pianissimo* ...delicate, and each note as ...and perfect as the patter of ...drops. Such performances must ...be exhausting, but the intensity of ...stasy and the thorough manner in ...he disciplined his powers, do not al...

...also fortunate in choosing McVicker's as the place of his appearance, for in no other theatre could she have enjoyed the advantages of support so powerful, and of preparations so complete and elaborate. Her handling of the character of *Lady Teazle* is so nearly faultless in its artistic conception and treatment as to place it almost beyond the pale of criticism. It is not susceptible of comparison, for it is the finest we have ever seen, and nothing remains but to praise unqualifiedly. To Nature's endowments of facial features of rare sweetness and intellectual expressiveness, and a figure, graceful, lithe, supple, symmetrical, art has added a pliant, sympathetic voice of remarkable distinctness and power, while dramatic genius of a high order helps to complete the perfect portraiture. Her support by the company is unusually adequate and powerful. In Mr. Lanagan we have —not "the finest *Sir Peter* we have ever seen here," as a morning contemporary puts it, forgetting that Mark Smith has acted the part in Chicago—but, certainly, a rendition of surpassing merit. Though the personation is somewhat lacking in the rich, generous flavor which should characterize it, Mr. Lanagan imparts to it a crisp, dry, clean-cut dignity and force which denote the careful study and thorough understanding of its requirements, and his slight short-comings are lost sight of in the excellence of the *ensemble*. Mr. O'Neil, as *Charles Surface*, is peculiarly pleasing; indeed, rather too much so. A little less exuberance would better befit the character, which he looks, dresses, and, in the main, acts admirably. Among the gentlemen, Mr. Power as *Joseph Surface*, Mr. Barry as *Moses*, Mr. Blake as *Crabtree*, Mr. Gray as *Rowley*, Mr. Barron as *Sir Benjamin*, and Mr. Rosene as *Careless*, are all notably excellent. The weak point of the cast is in the *role* of *Sir Oliver*, which should be entrusted to more capable hands than those of Mr. Pendleton, whose most marked defect is his inability to simulate anything approaching a natural laugh. Mrs. Scharnell, Mrs. Peck, and Miss Mallister, as *Mrs. Candor*, *Lady Sneerwell*, and *Maria*, complete the list of strong and effective adjuncts to the performance. The ladies deserve especial mention for the richness and elegance of their costumes. Mr. McVicker has amply fulfilled his promise to give the play an elaborate and appropriate mounting. Finer stage settings are not to be found in any theatre, while in all respects the "School for Scandal" is produced as it never was before in Chicago.

MRS. SIDDONS' READING.

A larger audience welcomed Mrs. Scott Siddons on Monday evening, on the occasion of her first appearance as a reader in this city, than the manager of the Star Lecture Course may have expected—but "the finest *Sir Peter* we have ever seen here"

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

Notwithstanding the more favorable aspect of trade from the increased shipments of cattle, hogs, beef, etc., eastward, and the consequent increase of Eastern exchange in the market, money continues very stringent yet. The banks show no disposition to increase their loans, and are refusing plenty of good paper every day. In the open market first-class double-name commercial paper is offered at 1½ to 2 per cent per month, with very few transactions at anything under the latter rate.

New York exchange was a little firmer to-day, but sold pretty freely between banks at par.

CIRCULATION AND WEALTH.

One of the most interesting tables in the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency is that showing the ratio of circulating money to wealth and to population in the United States as compared with the same in England and France. It is conclusively shown that the *ratio* of circulating money to wealth is greater in the United States than in either of the other countries, and is just about as great here now as it was in 1860, thus showing that, notwithstanding all the talk there has been about a necessity for more currency, the volume of the currency has increased full as fast as the increase of wealth for which it is a medium of exchange. But when it is considered that the banking system which has been organized on so extensive a scale during the last nine years makes less and less necessity for bank notes or specie, their place being supplied to a great extent by the evidences of bank credit, in the shape of checks and bills of exchange, it will be seen that the volume of currency has actually increased in greater ratio than the increase of wealth required. The clearing house system of the banks, that greatest of all economizers of currency, has only been generally introduced since 1860, and yet we find that the ratio of circulating money to wealth in the United States was 2.71 per cent in 1860 and 2.62 per cent in 1870. Great Britain, with her elaborate system of banks and clearing houses, found the ratio of 1.49 per cent of circulating money to wealth sufficient to transact her business in 1868, and probably has very little greater proportion than that now. France, with no system of country banks, and practically none of clearing-houses, was obliged to have 2.88 per cent, or nearly as large a ratio of circulating money to wealth as the United States. The greater area over which the population and business of the United States are extended requires somewhat greater ratio of circulating money to wealth than in Great Britian, and without our system of banks and clearing-houses would require more than the business of France. But, as compared with France, the economizing effect of our banks and clearing-house system more than offsetts the greater area of the country, and we really have legitimate use for a smaller proportion of circulating money to wealth than France.

There can, of course, be no uniform standard of circulating money to population. The amount of circulating money *per capita* which a nation should have must of course be governed by the amount of the wealth, or capital, they own, circulating money being only the form which a certain proportion of the wealth must take for the convenience of trade.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT

is, on the whole, the ablest document that has been issued from that branch of the Treasury Department. The statistics are very full and intelligently compiled, so as to give a clear conception of the subjects of which they treat, and the recommendations for the better management of the banks are in the main excellent. The statistics and suggestions of the report will afford matter for much thought and discussion, but will undoubtedly be the means of benefiting the banking system, both of National and savings banks.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE TREASURY.

In his report, published this morning, Mr. Boutwell advocates a doctrine which no other public officer has of late years dared to advocate publicly, viz.: the centralization of power. In this instance, he claims the sole right to regulate the volume of the currency, and argues that bankers and merchants generally should be distrusted. Mr. Boutwell proposes to do the thinking for the whole commercial public; to say when the crops shall be moved; when and how the currency shall be increased, and when diminished; how much profit shall be made in any avocation or trade, in short, to "run the whole machine." The logical result of carrying out his theory of Government regulation of finance and trade would be despotism. Mr. Boutwell believes in that system of paternal government which in France, after steadily progressing from the time of Louis XIV., culminated in the police-espionage system of Louis Napoleon, and the natural reaction from which was the Commune. The progress of this protective paternal spirit is elaborately described by Buckle in his *History of Civilization*:

"In France, everything is referred to one common centre. Everything that is done must be done at headquarters. The Government is believed to see everything, know everything, and provide everything. The whole business of the State is conducted on the supposition that no man either knows his own interest, or is fit to take care of himself. With this view the people, even in their ordinary amusements, are watched and carefully superintended. In their fairs, at their theatres, at their concerts, there are always soldiers present to see that no mischief is done. Even the education of children is brought under the control of the State. As the French, while men, are never *let* alone, so while children they are never *left* alone. In short, without multiplying instances, it is enough to say that in France, as in every other country where the protective principle is active, the Government has established a monopoly of the worst kind. The consequence of all this has been that the French, though a great and splendid people; a people full of mettle and abounding in knowledge, have always been found unfit to exercise political power."

The foregoing views of Buckle, as to the dwarfing effect on the public mind of the paternal protective theory of government have been sustained by the events of the last few years in France. The spirit of protection, of Government supervision, and surveillance, once set to work, never can be stopped short of despotism and the consequent necessity of revolution. This is the characteristic tendency of all Mr. Boutwell's ideas of managing Government and finances.

ELEVATORS AND INSURANCE.

An old and well-known insurance man sends us the following, touching the "moral hazard" in the insurance of grain elevators in the present demoralized condition of the warehouse system:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In instructions to agents, all careful and sagacious underwriters always insist on the importance of the moral hazards involved, in writing policies of insurance. The agent is to know with whom he is dealing, and who he is indorsing, as worthy to be trusted with the interests of the company represented, and the safety perhaps of an entire community. If the applicant is unknown,—if he is a migratory merchant, or in bad credit, or of dissolute habits or associations,—he is to be avoided. The company can hope for no good from his cash, or his companionship. And not only is he to be shunned, but the agent is to avoid the neighborhood as well. It will not do to insure him, or any interest exposed by his contiguity. The locality becomes suspected and tabooed, and honest and civil people are thus made to suffer by causes over which they have very little or no control at all.

But the principal controlling in this case is essential to all legitimate underwriting, and must be observed for the safety of the profession not only, but for the preservation of commercial integrity as well. If rogues may avail themselves of public institutions in this way, the institutions are but pests which the body-politic had better be rid of by the shortest cut.

And herein is involved a problem of vast moment to this city, and the honest men doing business here. Chicago has the largest elevators, and handles more grain than any other city of the entire world. Operations of such stupendous magnitude should be divested of all taint of suspicion, for the good of the city and the honor of human nature. To admit that dishonesty and crime can be tolerated, or winked at, on a scale so vast, is to endanger the entire foundations of commerce and social life, and to introduce us to a hopeless moral chaos. But this is a question in which the *underwriter* and his honest grain-dealing patron, has the highest possible interest. It is, in fact, a question of continued existence, with the latter. He is often extended far beyond his individual means, and if he cannot get insurance on his vast ventures, his credit is gone, and he must quit the business.

But if gamblers and cheats—desperate men who do not hesitate to panel their grain bins for purposes of deception, nor to issue grain receipts representing no grain as long as they can sell them,—are copartners in these common deposits of the cereal wealth of the country, what are the underwriters to do, when asked to issue policies thereon? while cautioning their agents to avoid Chatham or Walls streets, as the resorts of petty larceny rascals. Shall they disregard all warning indications of danger, and risk untold sums in grain deposits where it may be the interest of somebody to become an incendiary,—to cover a fraud or to realize on a fiction as baseless as the stuff that dishonest dreams are made of?

Fires in elevators are not infrequent, and "hot journals" may have eased more than one rogue's shoulders of an immense responsibility.

Some ten years since an elevator was burned at Toledo, Ohio, and the insurance companies were called on to pay for a large amount of grain said to have been stored therein. They failed.

The elevator was rebuilt and refilled, and the person who had charge of the former retained his position in the new structure. He was both bookkeeper and general factotum in the concern, and knew more about its affairs than anybody else. His salary was some $1,200 per year, out of which it was observed that he supported his family well, and maintained considerable style and consequence.

At the end of seven years, the second elevator burned also—and again the underwriters were invited to "walk up and settle." They walked up—and settled some very serious problems at least. The most prominent of all was this: The custodian of these huge interests was a rascal—rich out of the plunders from this elevator and the frauds committed on underwriters and others. He went down to the Columbus stone yard for a few years.

The disclosures then and there made were important and valuable to the underwriting world. They saw an elevator in all its moral and material "bearings," and could calculate very well therefrom where future friction and damage might be apprehended.

They at any rate would limit their risks where that agent and bookkeeper was retained in charge.

Sowing the same seed here in Chicago, may we not well look for a similar harvest? And were all the elevator and grain interests of the country in hands similar to those cited at Toledo, would not underwriters be called mad and unworthy of pulic credit should they continue to write such precarious hazards?

Nothing but a thorough reform of the entire grain traffic can make it respectable, or render policy writing thereon, safe and remunerative.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s of '62, ex. int	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s of '65, ex. int	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅝	115⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅝	116⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅞
10-40s	108⅞	108⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	109⅛	109⅜
U. S. currency 6s	111⅞	112
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 95@98		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)		108½@110½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Dec. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Henry st, between Centre av and Margaret st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $4,250.

Burnside st, n e corner of Thirty-fifth st, Lots 26 and 27, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 and 2 of Perry's Lot 1 of Odlin's s½ Lots 19 to 23, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $2,400.

The premises number 429 West Jackson st, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $11,000.

Lots 44 to 48, in Block 14 of Harding's w½ n w¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $8,100.

Centre av, between Taylor and Twelfth st, e f, Lot 83, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $1,500.

Washington av, between North Halsted and Union sts, n f, 30 ft to Wayman st, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 15, in Gardner & Hall's Block 1, in Carpenter's Addition, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $4,125.

Washington av, between North Halsted and Union sts, n f, 30 ft to Wayman st, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $11,395.

Washington av, n e corner Peoria st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $7,350.

Lots 18 and 19, in Block 1, Carpenter's Addition, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $7,500.

Washington av, 25 ft e of Peoria st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $4,440.

Washington av, between North Halsted and Union sts, n f, 30 ft to Wayman st, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Washington av, n w corner of Peoria st, s f, Lots 27 and 28, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $13,570.

Lot 24 in same block, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $4,125.

Lot 8, in same block, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $4,675.

Washington av, between Green and Halsted sts, s f, Lot 17, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $3,125.

Washington av, between Sangamon and Peoria sts, s f, Lot 26, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $6,091.

Lot 9, in same block, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $6,074.

Washington av, n w corner of Green st, s f, 50x76 ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $9,750.

Lot 13, in same block, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $3,116.

Washington av, n e corner of Sangamon st, s f, Lots 19 and 20, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $10,500.

Lot 14, in Block 1, same addition, dated July 8; consideration, $2,500.

Washington av, between Sangamon and Peoria sts, s f, Lots 22 and 23, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $9,000.

Part of Lot 2, in Block 1, in Cossitt's second addition, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 25 (with buildings) of Pollak's subdivision of s e ¼ of Lot 2, of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,404.

Lot 3, in Adams' addition, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $1,560.

Lot 25, in Hull's Block 21, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $3,140.

Lots 10 and 11, in Block 7, Carpenter's Addition, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $6,975.

Lot 8, in Pollak's subdivision of Lot 2, of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 23, in Cossitt's Addition, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $1,600.

West Kinzie st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, Lot 7, dated June 21; consideration, $2,800.

West Kinzie st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 1, in Adams' Addition, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $1,200.

West Kinzie st, s w cor of Lincoln st, n f, 162½ ft to alley, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $8,225.

Lots 1 to 7, in Block 4, Carpenter's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $14,000.

Lots 11 to 13, in e ½ and s w ¼ Block 33, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $6,000.

West Kinzie st, bet Ada and Elizabeth sts, n f, Lots 3 and 4, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $5,780.

West Kinzie st, s e cor Robey st, n f, 200 ft to alley, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $10,650.

Ada st, opposite Depot-place, w f, 48x112 88-100 feet, with improvements, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 5 of Lots 12 to 16, in Block 4, Magie & High's Addition, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $3,075.

Lots 6 of same, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 90 in Cossitt's Addition, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $3,175.

Lots 9 and 10 in Block 2, Lots 9 and 10 in Block 3, Lot 9 in Block 4, and w 25 ft of Lot 5, in Block 1, in McIntosh's. Lot 2 of s ½ se ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $11,000.

West Kinzie st, between Robey and Lincoln sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $1,250.

W ½ of Lot 7, in Block 1, Wright's Addition, with buildings, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $10,800.

Lot 19 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,000.

West Twelfth st, s e corner of Lincoln st, Lot 25, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $1,200.

West Jackson st, between Centre av and Throop st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 20, in Block 1, of Brand's Addition, dated April 24; consideration, $4,500.

Archer av, s w of Market Square, s e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 30; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 30; consideration, $1,000.

Bremer st, n of Chicago av, w f, Lot 27, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $3,500.

Block 8, of Wright & Webster's n e ¼ of Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $30,000.

Lots 1, of 6 and 7, in Block 8, South Branch Addition, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $1,650.

Lot 23, in Crane's Block 2, in United States Bank Addition, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $550.

Lot 17, of Lots 12, 13, &c., in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated Nov. 30; consideration, $1,000.

The premises, No. 144 Vincennes av, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 55, in Block 3, Brown's Addition, with building, dated July 24, consideration, $600.

Same as the above, dated July 24; consideration, $600.

Lot 107, in Block 2, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $1,400.

Sedgwick st, s of North av, w f, 41 55-100 ft, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $6,000.

West Twenty-second st, 150 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x126½ ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,200.

Hamlin av, 138 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Thirty-ninth st, s e cor of Langley av, n f, 75x120 ft, dated Nov. 28; consideration, $9,375.

Lots 30 to 42, in Block 3, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $1,600.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,459	2,998	3,993	3,085
Wheat, bu	22,300	20,023	17,121	1,361
Corn, bu	55,230	152,290	821	13,518
Oats, bu	33,140	38,605	19,808	10,130
Rye, bu	3,940	2,450	1,835	2,800
Barley, bu	18,470	8,465	12,569	1,200
Grass seed, lbs	13,440	82,905	7,790	
Flax seed, lbs	67,194			
Broom corn, lbs	46,400	14,000	[illegible]	
Cured meats, lbs	341,840	73,370	[illegible]	550,620
Beef, brls			[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	5	505	324	732
Lard, lbs	6,440	142,130	375,960	510,889
Tallow, lbs	7,180	30,910	123,915	44,683
Butter, lbs	49,814	40,263	7,190	20,780
Dressed hogs, No.	218	667	327	809
Live hogs, No.	24,360	17,705	9,473	3,505
Cattle, No.	2,597	1,794	3,094	1,814
Sheep, No.	548	226	352	
Hides, lbs	115,390	104,733	142,979	78,733
Highwines, brls	26	357	162	215
Wool, lbs	141,644	183,046	124,380	78,534
Potatoes, bu	1,616	1,614	35	
Lumber, m feet	1,247	1,386	1,540	881
Shingles, m	160	1,760	925	980
Lath, m			40	75
Salt, brls	248		1,884	1,281

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 899 bu wheat; 3,514 bu corn; 7,480 bu oats; 975 bu rye; 11,605 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 126 cars wheat; 63 cars corn; 18 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 28 cars barley. Total, 243 cars, or 80,000 bu.

Several of the warehouse firms have completed the measurement of the grain in their houses, and the results appear in the Registrar's return of grain in store on Saturday last, which is given below. Others (as Flint & Thompson) are at work taking stock, but have not yet finished the work. It is understood to be the intention of all to furnish a statement of the receipts out against their grain as soon as the statements can be completed; and these statements will be authentic, being audited by the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Directors of the Board of Trade. We shall then have plain sailing in the matter, and will be able to avoid the snags formerly encountered in trying to make our conceptions of right square with the facts. With Munn & Scott eliminated, we shall probably have no more trouble.

The leading produce markets were tame to-day, but generally steady. The receipts of most descriptions of produce were liberal for this part of the year, and the shipments were small, as is usual at this season. Hence operators were impressed with the idea that we are stocking up more rapidly than is compatible with ease on a tight money market, and that prices must decline still further, though they are conceded to be low. The trading was chiefly of the scalping order, except in wheat and provisions.

The latest joke in commercial circles is, that a sapient insurance President has decided that it is unsafe to insure grain in Chicago elevators, as the developments in the Munn & Scott case prove. He does not seem to know that those very developments have induced the honest warehousemen to show their hands, so that people have now an opportunity to see for themselves that those hands are clean, which they never had before. It may be the mark of wisdom to value a sick man, and to regard him as worthless after he has been cured; but it is not common sense.

The grocery market was somewhat more active than during the preceeding two or three days, but there was no particular animation in trade, and, with the exception of coffees and Carolina rice, both of which were quoted firm, the prevalent feeling was easy, though there was no appreciable change in any article in the list. Dry goods met with a good local and outside demand, and the market was strong at former prices. Stocks of certain lines of goods are becoming considerably reduced, but the market is liberally supplied with most descriptions, and a very satisfactory business is doing. Butter remains firm under a continued good demand, at 8@20c for inferior to medium grades, and at 24@28c for choice. Shippers and local consumers were operating liberally at the above range of prices. Bagging was dull at unchanged prices, or at 35½c for Stark; at 35c for Ludlow, and at 34c for Lewiston. The cheese trade was again quiet, with prices weak and unsettled. Coal remains firm, and prices of Lackawanna and Erie are tending higher. No new features were developed in the fish and dried fruit market. Hay was in better request at unchanged prices. Hides were quoted firm at the late advance. In the leather market fair activity was witnessed and the market was strong, with an unmistakable upward tendency in domestic stock. Oils, paints, tobacco and wood were unchanged. Lumber was moderately active and steady at yesterday's prices. Lime, brick, cement, etc., continue in moderate request and steady, at former quotations. Cooperage was in better demand, especially packer's varieties, and they are firmer at $1.50@1.55 for pork barrels; tierces, $1.84@1.85. Iron, the metals, nails, and naval stores, were in light demand with prices unchanged; the iron market is a shade weaker, although quotable at 5 3-10c for iron; tin and tinplate are steady at the decline noted yesterday. Salt was in fair demand and firm at $2.25 for coarse and fine grades. Wool was moderately active at present quotations. Hops are fairly active and firm. Broom corn is in better demand. Seeds were quiet to-day and unchanged. Timothy quotable at $3.10@3.15 for prime, with most of it held off the market; fair to good, $2.75@3.00. Clover was quiet and steady at $5.00. Flax was firm at $1.60. Potatoes are in very good demand, but very few car lots have arrived in a salable condition. Choice lots would bring 65@70c on track. Poultry has been rather quiet since Thanksgiving. A good deal of it is so poorly dressed that it cannot be disposed of at any price. Choice dressed chickens and turkeys are in some demand, with prices weak and in buyer's favor. Game was in large supply and dull. Shippers are not in the market, prices East having declined, and trading is confined to the local demand. Prices are weak and lower. Green fruits are in the usual demand; apples firm and in good request.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the price of yesterday, but generally quoted a shade firmer, there being very few offered. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 88c per gallon.

Dressed hogs are still inactive, on 'Change. The receipts continue small, and are sold on the street. The quotation is $4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were less active, and again weak, in sympathy with a further decline in hogs at the Stock Yards, where the hogs seem to be coming in faster than is wanted. Buyers of hogs hold off for an equilibrium in prices between this and other cities, and buyers of product are disposed to do the same, while holders slowly acceded to their views to-day. Mess pork 15@20c per brl lower. Lard was active, and only a shade easier for present, while fully ⅛c lower on the longer options. Old lard was lower than new. Meats were fully ⅛c lower, and even hams shared in the weakness. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork—Old at $12.75@13.00; new pork, cash or seller the month at $11.87½; do seller January, $11.70@11.75; do seller February, $11.90@12.00; do seller March, $12.00@12.05; do seller April, $12.00@12.25; prime mess, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash, 7⅜@7½c for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, 7½c; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March 7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@10½c, and green hams at 7⅝@7½c for 15 lb averages, and 6⅞@7c for 16 lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; do rough sides, 4⅝@5c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅛@5⅜c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3⅝@3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅝@5⅞c for short ribs, and 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4@4⅛c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5⅝@5⅞c for Cumberlands; 6@6⅛c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅜c for short clear; 8⅝@8⅞c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5⅝@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $12.00; 400 brls do at $11.17½; 500 brls do seller March at $12.00; 1,450 tcs lard, cash and seller January, at 7½c; 290 tcs old do at 7c; 100 tcs new do at Eureka, Ill., at 7c; 750 tcs do seller February at 7⅝c; 500 tcs do seller march (yesterday afternoon) at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do at $7.55; 250 tcs do at 7½c; 100 bxs shoulders at 4⅛c; 500 bxs short ribs, seller February, at 6c; 700 bxs long clear at 6⅛c; 500 bxs short clear, seller last week in January, at 6⅞c; 20,000 lbs green hams (average 12 lbs) at 8⅛c; 30,000 lbs do (13 lbs) at 8c; 5,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅞c.

Flour was moderately active, and firm, notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat, the cause being light stocks. Several of the lots reported were sold to arrive, the spot offerings not being equal to the demand. Winters were not much inquired for, but spring superfines were scarce. Bran and buckwheat flour were both lower. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 700 brls do (Elixador) at $6.25; 400 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.80; 200 brls do (North Star) at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 1,400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines (Oak Grove) at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.50; 53 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls rye at $3.87½; 100 brls do on private terms. 100 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 50 brls do at $7.75. Total, 3,803 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $13.00; 20 tons do at $12.50 on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@6.50
Low to medium	4.50@5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@4.50
Rye flour	3.00@4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@8.00
Bran	12.50@13.00
Middlings	11.00@13.00
Cornmeal, kiln-dried	2.10@2.55

The following were the stocks of flour in store in this city on the 1st of each month for 5 years past:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	64,600	86,230	56,691	72,835	32,700
February	82,806	125,930	55,075	65,756	22,813
March	97,448	106,111	63,040	54,350	24,520
April	66,676	101,898	70,810	68,479	30,719
May	46,098	94,835	55,285	63,025	21,120
June	49,627	73,081	39,226	47,883	32,175
July	18,978	50,178	41,830	40,520	40,452
August	11,703	22,379	29,994	31,300	29,368
September	112,718	30,209	35,945	19,775	27,600
October	99,817	31,476	48,175	20,360	26,615
November	78,213	34,060	61,550	16,050	35,450
December	71,030	52,470	48,176	28,700	25,550

Wheat averaged ½c lower, and was tame, though the principal object of interest on the Board. The telegrams from New York and Liverpool were not discouraging to holders, as the decline on the other side of the Atlantic, made "public" to-day, was reported privately yesterday, and was known to all the leading operators. But our receipts were nearly double the reported shipments, and traders in wheat seemed to have come to the conclusion that our receipts will run from 30,000 to 50,000 bu per day through the winter, which will load us up pretty well by the opening of navigation, with little money on which to carry it, and much of that money wanted to invest in corn and pork products. The market was quite weak during the former part of the session, but then one operator took hold rather freely, buying some 400,000 bu before he got through, and this made sellers more confident, so that buyers were obliged to advance their views in order to obtain more. This was probably what prevented a more extensive drop. Seller January opened at $1.10⅛, declined to $1.09¾, and advanced to $1.10¼ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.08⅝@1.09⅛, closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.17; No. 2 do at $1.09⅜; No. 3 do at $1.00, and rejected do at 90c in houses not on the North Side. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17; 10,000 bu do at $1.09⅛; 17,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09¼; 43,800 bu do at $1.09; 33,400 bu do at $1.08⅞; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 1,600 bu do at 99½c; 10,800 bu do at 99c; 400 bu rejected spring at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 800 bu do at 88c; 800 bu do at 87c. Total, 124,000 bu.

Corn was dull, and ⅜c lower than yesterday, though not particularly weak in New York. But our receipts were set down at 54,000 bu more than the shipments, and a good many asked how long it would take to fill up at that rate, which is 1,000,000 bu every three weeks, and the winter only just begun. The question was not a difficult one; but the answer was a poser, as it called up visions of 28c, or thereabouts, and made a good many anxious to sell (many of them shorts) while few wanted to buy. Our stock of No. 2 to-day is less than 500,000 bu, but the new corn is now inspecting No. 2, and dealers expect that our receipts through the winter will be limited only by the carrying capacities of the railroads that bring it to this city. Seller the month opened at 30⅜c, advanced ⅛c and receded to 30⅛c at the close. Seller January sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, closing at 31c. Seller June sold at 36c cash. No. 2 was offered at 30⅛c at the close, and rejected closed nominal at 28¾@29c. Cash sales were reported of 36,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 40,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 800 bu rejected at 29½c; 400 bu do at 29c; 1,600 bu do at 28½c; 800 bu ear corn at 34c on track. Total, 79,600 bu.

Oats were weak, dropping ¼@½c per bu, "like a hot shot" this morning, on receipt of the news that oats were dull in New York, the strength in which market has kept our prices up for several days past. The receipts were light, and the inspection for to-morrow was only 18 cars, but even the grasshopper would have been a burden in a market where there is no short interest of any moment to sustain it. Seller the month, or ordinary car lots, sold at 23¾@24⅛c, closing at 24c. Seller January sold at 24⅛@24½c, and seller February at 25c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 24⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 24⅛c; 7,400 bu do at 24c; 6,600 bu do at 23⅞c; 1,600 bu rejected at 22c. Total, 22,000 bu.

Rye was quiet but strong, under continued light offerings. The market advanced 1c, and would have gone still higher had buyers wanted much. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 58½c; 800 bu do at 58c; and 400 bu do at 57½c. Total, 1,600 bu. Rejected was wanted at 53c, but none offered.

Barley was rather quiet, but steady at about yesterday's prices, holders refusing to take less, while there were a few buyers with whom orders seemed to be imperative. No. 2 in ordinary houses opened at 61c, advanced to 62c, and closed firm. Seller the month sold sparingly at 61½c, and seller January at 62c. No. 3 was steady at 51@51½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 800 bu do at 62c; 1,200 bu do at 61½c; 3,200 bu do at 61¾c; 400 bu do at 61½c; 800 bu do at 61c; 8,200 bu do at 61c; 800 bu No. 3 at 53c; 1,200 bu do at 51½c; 2,600 bu do at 51c; 1,600 bu rejected at 44c; 2,000 bu do at 43c; 800 bu do at 42c; 400 bu, by sample, at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 72c, all on track; 400 bu do at 70c, delivered; 400 bu do at 56c, on track. Total, 26,600 bu.

The following are the stocks of grain in store in this city, on Saturday evening last, and those reported for corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Nov. 30, '72.	Nov. 23, '72.	Dec. 2, '71.
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,395
No. 2 amber	....	....	668
No. 1 red	....	....	389
No. 2 red	765	2,126	5,425
No. 3 winter	1,135	1,509	7,264
Rejected winter	....	....	....
No grade winter	....	....	898
No. 1 spring	29,451	41,252	32,598
No. 2 spring	292,797	230,971	757,097
No. 3 spring	89,654	95,205	37,857
No. 1 hard spring	6,886	5,835	....
No. 2 hard spring	18,934	13,461	30,750
Rejected spring	31,444	29,278	22,165
No grade spring	39	329	439
Total	445,075	419,996	897,245
CORN.			
White	2,126	2,551	....
Yellow	7,527	10,628	35,935
No. 1	108,263	155,272	42,396
No. 2	443,647	346,127	703,068
Rejected	23,644	24,516	83,793
No. 2 kiln dried	4,314	....	2,378
No grade	....	....	1,103
Total	589,521	539,154	868,673
OATS.			
No. 1	4,976	3,826	10,428
No. 2	573,005	546,204	844,359
Rejected	12,471	22,679	39,404
No grade	1,516	1,516	2,808
Total	591,968	574,225	[illegible]
RYE.			
No. 1	4,419	4,791	56,908
No. 2	128,447	124,064	223,185
Rejected	4,781	4,706	8,223
Total	137,647	123,561	288,316
BARLEY.			
No. 2	158,234	111,904	328,316
No. 3	79,955	100,176	95,598
Rejected	31,570	46,579	4,023
No grade	415	415	....
Total	271,572	259,134	427,937

Total, 2,035,783 bu. Of the above, the returns are made up from actual weights, in the warehouses of George Armour & Co., Armour, Dole & Co., and the Illinois River Elevator. The figures show an increase during the past week of 25,079 bu wheat; 50,367 bu corn; 17,743 bu oats; 4,086 bu rye; and 12,438 bu barley.

The New York *Bulletin* says: "An epidemic, similar in all respects to the horse disease, has appeared among the hogs in different parts of Ohio. The breaking out of the disease has been traced in almost every case to hogs rooting in the vicinity of stables where sick horses were kept. It does not appear to be contagious in the ordinary sense of the term, but it seems to be caught as the chickens caught it, by eating the droppings of food of diseased horses. Some farmers have lost from fifty to a hundred hogs."

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 22, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.*	1869.*
Flour, brls	4,185,916	4,132,419	3,801,981	4,257,892
Wheat, bu	29,306,137	35,661,037	37,349,615	34,635,636
Corn, bu	65,624,913	47,756,692	20,338,682	23,394,619
Oats, bu	18,014,768	16,293,829	11,676,136	9,713,301
Barley, bu	5,232,583	3,159,622	2,928,052	428,769
Rye, bu	1,143,414	1,348,662	1,565,943	862,454
Total	119,321,815	104,218,842	73,908,428	68,434,779

*St. Louis and Duluth not included.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, rail, and New York canals, was, Nov. 23, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,122,383	4,823,744	1,808,321	298,310
Albany	10,000	74,300	107,000	264,000
Buffalo	[illegible]	198,909	18,500	207,247
*Chicago	[illegible]	562,513	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	227,000	50,000	120,000	105,000
Duluth	[illegible]			
Toledo, 18th	[illegible]	117,557	[illegible]	10,588
Detroit, 18th	143,271	23,543	43,020	[illegible]
*Oswego	200,000	150,000		[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	123,079	130,042	149,797
Boston	26,494	229,551	288,192	[illegible]
Toronto, 18th	46,266		554	[illegible]
Montreal, 18th	250,049	458,663	63,490	[illegible]
*Philadelphia	100,000	150,000	140,000	[illegible]
*Baltimore	92,000	140,151	[illegible]	
Rail shipments	181,001	[illegible]	111,768	65,751
Lake shipments	[illegible]	480,236	138,509	[illegible]
Amount afloat on N.Y. canals	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,198	[illegible]
Nov. 23, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 16, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 9, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 2, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 26, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 25, '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Estimated.

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 23, 1872:

At	Flour, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	119,092	345,933	321,219	236,620	277,411
Boston	[illegible]	47,750	53,000	28,450	10,837
Portland	12,000	....	779	1,640	35
Montreal	32,087	113,763	20,000	....	800
Philadelphia	18,690	59,300	46,300	22,900	....
Baltimore	29,251	52,850	158,700	21,000	25,000
New Orleans	31,671	....	113,024	60,381	....
Total	276,897	[illegible]	1,321,213	440,971	314,083
Wk Nov 16	255,065	1,377,537	1,334,818	402,992	304,230
Wk Nov 9	251,037	1,174,324	742,833	415,235	238,851
Wk Nov 2	282,033	1,186,899	942,137	507,914	354,514
Wk Oct 26	252,034	1,230,627	1,281,199	503,294	410,363
Wk Nov 23, 1871	226,345	1,279,650	1,052,767	589,653	299,903

And from Jan. 1 to Nov. 23, inclusive, for two years:

	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,882,312	8,393,260
Wheat, bu	22,024,813	39,219,579
Corn, bu	68,231,955	40,182,249
Oats, bu	20,729,077	12,783,761
Barley, bu	4,187,697	3,218,102
Rye, bu	492,613	1,211,453
Total grain, bu	115,656,155	104,320,144

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to Nov. 26	142,427	5,010,805	7,054,185
New Orleans, to Nov. 20	2,966	....	207,647
Philadelphia, to Nov. 23	....	168,013	1,051,209
Baltimore, to Nov. 20	29	23,129	785,596
Boston, to Nov. 23	9,184	27,830	432,350
San Francisco, to Nov. 8	....	3,661,902	....
Other ports to latest date	....	....	....
Total, 1872-73	155,651	9,891,179	9,531,035
Total, 1871-72	138,885	7,958,696	5,149,933
Total, 1870-71	380,507	7,680,692	58,686
Total, 1869-70	362,049	10,171,682	....

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to Nov. 26	1,174	145,256	127,042	16,067
Other ports to latest dates	3	....	44,397	....
Total, 1872-73	1,177	145,256	171,439	16,067
Total, 1871-72	7,162	2,188,972	183,430	288,249
Total, 1870-71	25,967	580,975	....	....
Total, 1869-70	5,235	431,160	....	31,328

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.	Oats, bu.
Nov. 28	14,945	496,429	679,439	7,959	7,088	....
Nov. 21	33,868	729,690	804,343	....	11,277	....
Nov. 14	30,203	822,288	885,873	....	[illegible]	....
Nov. 7	25,708	737,304	639,803	....	156	....
Total, 4 w'ks	104,724	2785,721	3,009,485	7,959	158,844	....
Oct. 31	15,164	472,789	569,096	....	5,919	....
Oct. 24	23,095	817,337	760,602	....	5,919	9,000
Oct. 17	21,271	654,206	967,804	....	17,485	12,000
Oct. 10	28,646	763,635	980,244	....	....	....
Total, 4 w'ks	88,176	2707,960	3,277,746	....	29,323	21,000

The foreign export of provisions from New York for the week ended Nov. 26, 1872, and the distribution of same.

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	159	609	25,229	1,365,305	494,291
London	168	....	....	11,260	53,669
Glasgow	195	250	88,000	214,968	....
Rotterdam	45	10	703,267	227,447	....
Antwerp	....	....	818,307	....	....
Hamburg	....	110	204,187	426,702	....
Bremen	....	4	312,430	238,176	....
West Indies	894	147	729,623	242,057	26,472
B. N. A. Col.	223	....	....	1,605	....
B. Guiana	328	28	20,600	19,180	7,385
B. Honduras	315	28	805	670	582
N. Granada	40	86	12,042	771	355
Venezuela	2	3	70,927	4,600	1,253
Peru	....	....	26,000	4,111	....
Mexico	....	....	....	1,498	365
Malaga	....	2	....	178	....
Brazil	....	....	4,287	....	....
Total	2,668	1,487	3,225,574	2,876,297	584,402
Week Nov. 19	3,021	2,068	5,223,838	3,928,628	762,883
Week Nov. 12	2,716	1,977	3,241,158	2,294,071	765,518
Week Nov. 5	1,229	2,032	2,636,492	1,929,840	868,790

And 45,954 lbs butter, 38,000 lbs stearine, 103,711 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to 25, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	9,917	10,517	5,496
Beef, pkgs	7,561	12,192	9,773
Lard, lbs	15,022,053	12,602,807	3,926,901
Bacon, lbs	10,048,834	11,237,526	1,410,778
Butter, lbs	362,849	581,032	75,116
Cheese, lbs	2,930,591	4,050,622	4,038,599
Tallow, lbs	2,979,109	5,849,463	358,497

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and easier. No. 2 spring sold at $1.09½@1.09⅝ seller the month, and $1.10⅝@1.10⅜ seller January, both options closing at the inside. Corn was dull, with prices the same as at the close of 'Change; seller the month sold at 30⅛c; seller January at 31c. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.75@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There has been moderately fair demand for this staple, with abundant offerings. Eastern dealers have appeared in the market, and an improved feeling is being is being developed. Stocks consist largely of old and red corn, while the supply of the higher grades is rather light. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 5¾@6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; No. stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 2 do, 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3c.

BEANS—Were dull. The inquiry is light and chiefly local; choice navies are in light supply, but common beans are very plenty. We quote: Navies at $2.00@2.25; fair, $1.65@1.75; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are quiet. There is some inquiry for pressing necessities, but the cold weather has prevented any new contracts from being made. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x26 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
28x28 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

BUTTER—Fair activity has characterized the butter market since the date of our last weekly review, the outward movement as well as the local consumptive demand being of a liberal character, and, although the arrivals have been large for this season of the year, former prices have been sustained with decided firmness all around, while in really choice grades a trifling advance has been established. Considerable shipments have recently been made to the Pacific coast, but the shipping demand has been chiefly on Eastern account. The market is not overstocked, the supply being lighter than is usual at this season of the year. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there are few changes, and none of importance to note. The quiet that has so long prevailed remains undisturbed, and prices have been subjected to no appreciable changes. Stocks are light, but are quite sufficient to meet present requirements. We repeat our quotations as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Prices of this class of goods remain the same as on the date of our last review, though the general market exhibits a somewhat firmer tone, and the tendency of some descriptions is unmistakably improved. Stocks, generally, are in fair condition. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—A dull, weak feeling still pervades this market. Only slight improvement is noticeable in the demand, and notwithstanding the moderate character of the stocks in store, holders seem anxious to realize even at something of a concession from present quotations, which it will be seen are a ½c lower than on the date of our last review. Prime goods are in light stock. Following are the prices current: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—The past week has been an active one in this market, the extremely cold weather prevalent having greatly stimulated the demand. Prices have ruled firm for all descriptions, but especially so for Lackawanna and Erie, the stocks of which are unusually light for the season. A few dealers are now asking $13.00 for the former, and $12.00 for the latter, but at most of the yards orders are being filled at the following quotations: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There is a rather better inquiry for packers' goods this week, and prices are steady at $1.50@1.55 for pork barrels; $1.75@1.85 for tierces. The usual demand for flour barrels prevailed. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@8c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in moderate demand, previous prices being sustained. We quote: East Beurre pears at $4.00@4.50; winter Nellis at $3.50@4.00; Muscat grapes at 15@20c; Rein di Nice, 25@30c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—In the market for drugs and chemicals a steady activity is witnessed, and prices are uniformly firm. Since the "war," perhaps no article has undergone so pronounced an advance as assafoetida. Before the appearance of the epizootic the price was 30c, but the unprecedented demand has caused a rapid advance, and it is now selling at $1.50@1.65. Sanderson's of lemon has advanced 50c during the week. Other articles in the list remain unchanged. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@ 1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37	@ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@ 70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@ 30
Assafoetida	1.50	@ 1.65
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@ 1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@ 1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38	@ 43
Blue-vitroil, lb	15	@ 18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz		4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@ 1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30	@ 1.40
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35	@ 40
Gum camphor, lb	45	@ 48
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@ 9.00
Gum shellac, lb	50	@ 55
Glue, white, lb	45	@ 50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@ 12.50
Lye, cone, case	8.25	@ ....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.75	@ 6.00
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb		@ 6.00
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@ 1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's		@ 6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@ 70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@ ....
Potassium, iod., lb	8.75	@ ....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@ ....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@ 2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@ 1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@ 2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@ 1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@ 6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@ 15
Sulphur, lb	5	@ 9

EGGS—There was a moderate inquiry for fresh eggs among local dealers, with fair offering, quotable firm at 26@28c; limed and pickled varieties are in large supply, and quiet at 18@20c. Sales include 700 doz fresh at 28c; 140 pkgs at 27c; 150 pkgs at 25c; 10 cases pickled at 22c; 5 pkgs do at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were fairly active and steady at previous prices. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c from first hands; 72@75c jobbing price; mixed at 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 300 lbs prime live geese at 65c.

FISH—A quiet week has been passed in this department of trade, the demand being chiefly in the shape of small orders to supply the consumptive wants of local consumers. Prices range substantially the same as a week ago, ruling steady and firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is more life in the dried fruit trade, and the prevalent feeling is somewhat firmer, though with the single exception of an advance of 2c in raspberries our quotations of a week ago remain unchanged. Stocks are generally fair the exception bring raspberries, which are virtually out of the market. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries new, 11@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches halves, 6¾@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@8½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Tarragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—Are in very fair demand. The receipts are as yet meagre, but gradually increasing. The following quotations are for Iowa and Illinois furs, those from the North commanding higher prices: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2, $4.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $5.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50; No. 1 do $1.50; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.60@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 30@60c; silver do, $5.00@25.00; kitt do, 10@40c; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@4.00; lynx, 25c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@12.00; muskrat, fall, 10@14c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@15c; do, cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@50c; buffalo robes, $3.00@7.00; deer skin raw, per lb, 20@30c; do dressed, $1.00@1.50; beaver, per lb, 50c@$1.50.

GAME—The market was liberally supplied, but there was only a moderate demand from the local trade. Prairie chickens quoted at $4.00@4.50; quail, $1.50; mallard ducks at $2.75@3.00; venison was plenty and quiet at 9@10c for carcass, and 16@18c for hams. We note sales of 75 doz prairie chickens at $4.50; 20 doz do at $4.25; 14 doz do, poor, at $4.00; 62 doz quail at $1.50; 7 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 15 doz partridges at $4.25; 5 doz rabbits at $1.50; 5 carcasses venison (Rocky Mountain) at 11@12½c; 1 carcass Wisconsin at 15c; 3 saddles do at 16c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue in fair demand and firm at $3.00@3.50 ₩ brl, in small lots from store. The country demand is fair, but few dealers are prepared to ship this cold weather. Cranberries continue moderately active and steady at $10.00@11.50 ₩ brl. Sales include: 2 cars choice apples at $3.25 on track; 3 cars do at $3.00 on track; 175 brls in retail way at $3.25@3.50; 60 brls at $2.50@3.00; 10 brls frozen at $1.50; 350 brls cranberries at $11.50; 10 brls do at $10.50.

GROCERIES—During the past week there has been only a moderate amount of trading in groceries, both the local and interior demands apparently being confined to meeting immediate wants. Hence, an easy feeling has pervaded the market from the opening to the close, and in some lines of goods lower prices have been established. In refined sugars a ½c decline is noted, while raw grades are "off" an ⅛c. Coffees are an exception, they ruling firm at full former rates. Stocks of staple and fancy groceries are in fair working order, and the market to-day was quoted steady at the subjoined prices:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@28c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22¾@23¼c; prime Rio, 21¾@22c; good do, 20¼@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, choice, 23½@23¾c, do, prime, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅛@14½c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½@13⅝c; A, standard, 12⅞@12¾c; do No. 2, 12⅜@12½c; B, 12⅛@12¼c; extra C, 12⅛@12⅜c; C, No. 2, 12@12⅛c; yellow C, 11½@11⅝c; choice brown, 11⅛@11⅜c; prime do, 10¾@11⅛c; fair do, 10⅜@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11⅝c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6¾c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4⅝@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The hay trade has been dull throughout the past week, the demand being almost wholly restricted to supplying current local wants. Prices, however, have ruled firm and higher, owing to the meagre receipts. The following, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers, are $1.00 per ton higher than our quotations of a week ago: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed $17.00@18.00; timothy loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $11.50@12.50; ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Firmness still prevails in the hide market. Under an active Eastern and local demand the large stocks that had accumulated here during October, and the first half of November, have been worked off, and prices have taken a materially higher range, the advance, within the past fortnight, reaching fully 1c per lb in green stock, and ½c in dry. To-day the market was active and firm at the annexed quotations: Green butchers' 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 1½@2c; another damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Are in fair demand and firm. Country brewers are buying to some extent, and the local trade continues fair. The receipts are not large, but ample for present requirements. Eastern and foreign hops are in light request. We quote prime Wisconsin at 30@32c; common to medium, 20@25c; Eastern fair, 28c.

HONEY—The demand is light, and restricted to the finer grades, the offerings of which are meagre. Strained honey is plenty and dull. We continue to quote Eastern prime at 35@37c; choice Western, 25@30c; inferior and strained, 18@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—This market is rather weaker. Prices are irregular, but quotable at 5 3-10c as a rule. Trade was rather quiet. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5	5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5	3-10@ 5	4-10	rates
Heavy band	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light band	5	3-10@ 5	7-10	rates
Hoop	5	3-10@ 6	6-10	rates
Oval	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Round and square	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22			
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21			
Sheet iron	7½	@		rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½		rates
German plow steel	11	@12½		rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½		rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12		rates

LEATHER—The activity noticeable in this market for the past fortnight or more, shows no signs of abatement, and firmness and buoyancy are still prevalent. The general tendency of prices seems to be upward; this being especially the case with sole [illegible] though there seems to be no reasonable [illegible] advance in domestic calf, kip, and upper [illegible] Eastern markets a decided advance [illegible] established, and our dealers will, no doubt [illegible] pelled to follow suit. Sheep skins of all [illegible] also working upward, in sympathy with [illegible] market. Concerning the Boston market, the *Leather Reporter* says:

"There is now no doubt that the [illegible] the amount of leather destroyed by the fire [illegible] far too small. This was caused by our [illegible] to write anything that might in any way [illegible] anxiety which was felt on every hand [illegible] greater part of last week. It now appears [illegible] 300,000 sides of hemlock, oak, and union [illegible] leather have been destroyed, and that the [illegible] of all kinds of leather, including sole, [illegible] and buff upper leather, falls little, if any [illegible] 800,000 sides. It is difficult to forecast the [illegible] of the market under such extraordinary [illegible] stances, but prices have already advanced [illegible] tendency is manifestly in an upward [illegible] for the most part, they are as yet nominal."

HEMLOCK.

City harness [illegible]
Country harness [illegible]
Line, city, ₩ lb [illegible]
Kip, ₩ lb [illegible]
Kip, veals [illegible]
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft [illegible]
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft [illegible]
Country upper, No. 1 [illegible]
Collar, ₩ ft [illegible]
Calf, city [illegible]
Calf, country [illegible]
Rough upper, light [illegible]
Rough upper, heavy [illegible]
Rough upper, damaged [illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, best [illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 [illegible]
"B. A." sole [illegible]

OAK.

Calf [illegible]
Kip, No. 1, medium [illegible]
Kip, No. 2, heavy [illegible]
Harness [illegible]
French calf, Jodot [illegible]
French calf, Lemoine [illegible]
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs [illegible]
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs [illegible]
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs [illegible]
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs [illegible]

LEMONS—Were in the average demand [illegible] season. Oranges are in some request [illegible] French lemons at $7.50@8.00; Malaga [illegible] Oranges, $10.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were [illegible] erate demand. The decline in tin noted [illegible] sustained. Other metals are without [illegible] We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, [illegible] 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, [illegible]

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half [illegible] less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, [illegible] 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; [illegible] 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, [illegible] 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 15 per cent [illegible] fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in the usual demand. We [illegible] to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@[illegible] $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, [illegible] 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, [illegible] $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½, [illegible] trade.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and [illegible] the annexed range of prices:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb [illegible]
Sisal rope, ₩ lb [illegible]
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb [illegible]
Marline, ₩ lb [illegible]
Tarred rope, ₩ lb [illegible]
Oakum, ₩ bale [illegible]
Pitch, ₩ brl [illegible]
Tar, ₩ brl [illegible]

OILS—The oil trade continues quiet, with [illegible] ation in prices. There is a fair inquiry for [illegible] lard oil, but other goods in the list are in li[illegible] quest only. We quote: Carbon, [illegible] oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, [illegible] 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, [illegible] neats' foot oil, strictly pure, [illegible] do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, [illegible] phant oil, 95c; turpentine, [illegible]

PIG IRON—The market was quiet during [illegible] week, and firm at the prices given below:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness [illegible]
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee [illegible]
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock [illegible]
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton [illegible]
No. 1 Lake Superior [illegible]
No. 2 Lake Superior [illegible]
No. 1 Tuscarawas [illegible]
No. 1 Missouri charcoal [illegible]
No. 1 Chicago stone coal [illegible]

PAPER STOCK—Meets with a steady, moderate inquiry, at the annexed range of prices:

Country mixed rags, ₩ lb [illegible]
Cotton rags, ₩ lb [illegible]
Woollen rags, ₩ lb [illegible]
Soft woollen rags, ₩ lb [illegible]
Rope and bagging, ₩ lb [illegible]
Cable rope, ₩ lb [illegible]
Printed paper and books, ₩ lb [illegible]
Common paper, ₩ lb [illegible]

POULTRY—There was some inquiry for stock, with meagre offerings. There are a good many poorly dressed chickens on the market, and they move very slowly. Prices are weak and irregular. Chickens sold at $2.00@3.25. Turkeys quiet at 12½c for fair to choice. Sales include [illegible] turkeys at 12@12½c; 1,700 lbs fair at [illegible] poor at 8c; 9 doz extra dressed chickens [illegible] doz do at $2.75@3.00; 45 doz good at [illegible] $1.50@2.00; 40 doz do poor at $1.00@1.[illegible]

POTATOES—Are in demand and firm [illegible] car lots, and 75@85c in lots from store. [illegible] of car lots continues, the cold weather [illegible] shipments with any degree of safety [illegible] loads arrived the past week, badly frozen [illegible] unsalable at any price. Great care should [illegible] country shippers in packing, and a stove [illegible] provided in order that they may come [illegible] safety. Sales include 200 bu peachblows [illegible] bu at 75c in a retail way.

SALT—There was no change in the salt market. The demand is fair and prices [illegible] lowing range: Onondaga, fine, $2.[illegible] $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse [illegible] dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, [illegible] solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, [illegible] alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were [illegible] and steady. We continue to quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS [illegible]

Thickness.	Size.	
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	[illegible]
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	[illegible]
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	[illegible]

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	[illegible]

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	[illegible]
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	[illegible]
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	[illegible]
1 3-16	10x12	2.05		

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	[illegible]
9x12	1 3-16 in	[illegible]
9x14	1 3-16 in	[illegible]
10x12	1 3-16 in	[illegible]
10x14	1 3-16 in	[illegible]
9x14	1 3-8 in	[illegible]
10x14	1 3-8 in	[illegible]

SEEDS—The market was quiet and without essential change. Timothy quotable at $3.10@3.15 for prime seed; fair to good do at $2.90@3.00; prime clover at $4.75@5.10 for ordinary, and [illegible] mammoth. Flax quotable at $1.60. Sales [illegible] bags fair timothy at $2.90; 12 bags clover [illegible] car flax at $1.60.

TEAS—Business in this department [illegible] rather quiet, with prices easy, as follows: [illegible] mon to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice [illegible] $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old [illegible] $1.00; common imperial, 65@80c; good [illegible] do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, [illegible] choice $1.15@1.25; extra, $1.25@1.35; [illegible] Japan, 9oc@$1.05; fair to good do, [illegible] natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to [illegible] @45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, [illegible]

TOBACCO—Dealers report no change in [illegible] eral features of this market. A steady [illegible] is witnessed at the following quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, [illegible] 70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@[illegible]

SMOKING—Extra, 32@35c; medium, [illegible] mon stems, 27@28c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half [illegible] black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Is in good demand, and prices [illegible] quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.[illegible] $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—There has been a fair demand [illegible] past week, but trade was hardly so active [illegible] preceding. The receipts have been [illegible] are in rather better assortment. [illegible] remain quite firm in their views, [illegible] steadily at the following range:

Tub, washed, extra medium [illegible]
Tub, washed fair do [illegible]
Common dingy [illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, light [illegible]
Fleece, washed, X, light [illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy [illegible]
Fleece, washed, X dingy [illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light [illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium dingy [illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition [illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy [illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium [illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy [illegible]
Super, pulled [illegible]
Extra, pulled [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The [illegible] active, and rates are firm. We continue to [illegible]

Chicago to	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston and New England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg and Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, [illegible]

[illegible] receipts of live stock since Saturday [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

CATTLE—Trade opened very dull for [illegible] tions of stock, neither local nor outside [illegible] operating to any considerable extent [illegible] forenoon. Eastern advices, though [illegible] ing any decided change in the condition [illegible] market below, were rather unfavorable [illegible] wise, and shippers declared they could [illegible] le the stock save to lower prices; [illegible] their shipments of last week are lo[illegible] ty of money. Holders, however, would [illegible] way, and, toward midday, New York [illegible] Pittsburgh, and Buffalo buyers entered [illegible] et, and, for a short time, trading was [illegible] at $4.25@4.75 for common [illegible] ium steers, averaging from [illegible] 1,250 lbs, and at $5.00@6.00 [illegible] to choice steers, averaging [illegible] to 1,400 lbs, which were substantially [illegible] ing prices of last week. In low grades [illegible] ket continued dull and drooping to the [illegible] al butchers complain that there is at present [illegible] e sale for beef, the abundance of poultry [illegible] e, and cheap cuts from the packing [illegible] erially lessening the consumption of [illegible] ive steaks and roasts. Consequently [illegible] literally filled with common natives [illegible] rough steers, and thin Texas, and [illegible] okes cattle, they were in a position [illegible] terms to sellers, and the few droves [illegible] ty butchers were bought at prices of [illegible] making. Their purchases, however [illegible] not perceptibly reduce the supply [illegible] more than enough of this scale [illegible] remains in the yards to fully satisfy [illegible] s for a week to come. If the arrivals [illegible] stock during the remainder of the [illegible] be very considerable, even the low [illegible] ent to-day cannot be sustained. There [illegible] y Texas cattle on sale, among them [illegible] e corn-fed, for which $4.40@4.50 was [illegible] Conger Bros. sold 64 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $4.40, and R. Strahorn obtained [illegible] 0 for a very fine drove, averaging 1,1[illegible] the ruling prices for these foreign [illegible] $2.25@2.75 for through droves, and [illegible] for corn-fed. Stockers continue in [illegible] erate request, at $2.75@4.00 for thin [illegible] to thrifty young steers of from 700 to [illegible] with sales mostly at $3.00@3.50. Veal [illegible] with only a light inquiry at $3.50@5.50 [illegible] ket closed steady for good to choice [illegible] k and unsettled for the poorer sorts.

QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs [illegible] d upwards [illegible]
[illegible] ce Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year [illegible] year old steers, and averaging 1,200 [illegible] 1,400 lbs [illegible]
[illegible] Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed [illegible] ers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs [illegible]
[illegible] ium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs [illegible]
[illegible] hers' Stock—Common to medium [illegible] ers, and good to extra cows, for city [illegible] ughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs [illegible]
[illegible] Cattle—Common cattle, in decent [illegible] h, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs [illegible]
[illegible] rior—Light and thin cows, heifers, [illegible] gs, bulls, and scallawag steers [illegible]
[illegible] s Cattle—Through droves [illegible]
[illegible] s Cattle—Northern summered [illegible]
[illegible] s Cattle—Corn-fed [illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—The hog trade opened dull this [illegible] The large number of hogs left over [illegible] rday, and the prospective heavy arrivals [illegible] had the effect to make buyers more [illegible] and, at the same time, weaken the [illegible] olders. During the opening hours [illegible] ed heavily at $3.75@4.00—a reduction [illegible] 0 from the prices current yesterday [illegible] rd noon, prices having further receded [illegible] extent of 10c, there sprang up a brisk [illegible] and, during the afternoon, a large [illegible] was done at $3.60@3.70 for common [illegible] @3.80 for medium to good, and at [illegible] for good to choice. Some rough Mi[illegible] sold at $3.50@3.55, while a car-load of [illegible] ra assorted found buyers early in the [illegible] .05, but most of the transactions were [illegible] range of $3.70@3.85. The market [illegible] y at $3.60@3.90.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

[illegible] EP—Were in moderate local and shi[illegible] nd, and ruled steady at $3.00@3.50 for com[illegible] 75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for [illegible] tly choice. The market closed steady.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, De[illegible]

[illegible] the dry goods market, the week [illegible] has been satisfactory in a business [illegible] ew, fair activity prevailing in all d[illegible] s, and prices ruling firm and uniform [illegible] otton and for woollen textiles. Alth[illegible] large orders have recently been p[illegible] seems to be an entire absence of a [illegible] spirit, which goes far toward establ[illegible] act that the continued advance in pri[illegible] imate, and fully justified by the enh[illegible] of the raw materials,—cotton and woo[illegible] parison with their condition a month [illegible] s are, of course, much reduced, out [illegible] with a few exceptions, still in [illegible] ing order, and, in point of [illegible] ment, are complete. The ch[illegible] ces since our last review have all be[illegible] dvance, the more prominent being a [illegible] tic, Indian Head, Nashville, and Ag[illegible] n cottons; a ½c in Massachusetts [illegible] s; a ½c in New York Mills and Black[illegible] ched cottons; 1c in Amoskeag and [illegible] k ticks, and 1c in Amoskeag stripes [illegible] de has been rather quiet throu[illegible] past week, with no material variati[illegible] Stocks are not excessive, and jo[illegible] not seem anxious to increase sales [illegible] ice of prices. Below are the quotatio[illegible]

BROWN COTTONS.

[illegible] Great Falls E, 4-4; Cabot A, 4-4; Cabot W, 4-4; Lawrence, L I, 4-4; Agawam F, 4-4; New Hartford A, 4-4; Swift River; Arlington B; Utica C [illegible]

FINE BROWNS.

[illegible] Dwight Star, 4-4; Continental C; Lawrence D; Newmarket A; Massachusetts E; Massachusetts E; Portsmouth P [illegible]

PRINTS.

[illegible] Garner Fancy; Amoskeag Fancy; Mourning; Shirting; Mallory Pink; Mallory Purple; Manchester; Wamsutta Fancy [illegible]

GINGHAMS.

[illegible] Amoskeag; Glasgow; Harford [illegible]

CORSET JEANS.

[illegible] Rockport; Columbian; Indian Orchard [illegible]

CAMBRICS.

[illegible] Slater's Paper; Manville Paper [illegible] Colors, one cent extra.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOST AND FOUND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DIVORCES.

BOARD WANTED.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Remains Visited Yesterday by 50,000 People.

All Preparations for the Funeral Completed.

Resolutions of Sympathy and Respect.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—During the twelve hours that Mr. Greeley's remains lay in state, in the City Hall, to-day, between thirty and forty thousand people passed through in procession, to take a last look on the well-loved editor. Yet not more than one person in ten who desired to view the remains could spare time to wait for the column, several blocks long. Many spent three hours in line before reaching the entrance. The coffin occupied a place on the richly-dressed catafalque in the centre of the Governor's room, strewn with flowers and surrounded by splendid floral tributes of original designs. The floral memento from Mr. Greeley's neighbors at Chappaqua was a large shield, festooned with crape. In the centre was a wreath composed of ears of wheat, enclosing memorial verses. Over the wreath were the words, "It is done," and beneath pending hatchets crossed. Mr. Greeley lay with his left arm lying by his side, and his right hand across his breast. His face was emaciated and worn, with traces of physical anguish, the lips more firmly closed, and the well-remembered benevolent smile had entirely disappeared. The remains were dressed in black broadcloth, with black velvet vest and polished boots. A plain gold ring was on the third finger of the left hand.

The throng marching through was composed largely of persons in humble circumstances, whose faces expressed sincere grief. A fair proportion were ladies, some of whom stooped and kissed the corpse; others picked stray leaves of flowers and placed them in pocket-books as mementoes. All through the day and evening in the room where the departed philanthropist lay the tearful scenes were deeply affecting.

Mr. Thurlow Weed made his appearance shortly after 1 o'clock. He looked very feeble, and seemed to walk with difficulty. After looking at the coffin, he wandered through the rooms and soon became absorbed in the contemplation of the portraits of his old political associates. He sat down, and entered into conversation with numerous friends, who had gathered around him. After resting a short time he took a position in the line of people passing around the body. When he approached the casket, he leaned over the body, and gazed long and earnestly into the face of his former associate. A policeman, who was not acquainted with Mr. Weed, told him to move along quickly, but, having been informed of the name of the mourner, he allowed him to remain standing before the casket while the rest of the procession passed on. Mr. Weed seemed deeply affected by the scene, and, after looking at the features of Mr. Greeley for some time, leaned on the shoulder of a friend and left the room. Charles O'Conor was among those who gazed longest and most sorrowfully on Mr. Greeley's sadly altered face.

At 10 p. m. the doors of the City Hall were closed against an anxious throng, still pressing forward, and soon after the remains were returned to Mr. Sinclair's house, to await the funeral services to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The scene at the City Hall, this morning, has had no parallel since the day the dead body of Abraham Lincoln lay within its walls. The building itself had a sombre and mournful appearance, with the flags at half-mast, and most of the pillars enfolded in black crape; festoons of the same material drooping over the portico, and enframing the windows. On the balcony, shrouded in mourning emblems and the heavy folds of the United States banner, is the portrait of Horace Greeley. Below is the inscription: "We remember with pride his busy life."

The body of the dead journalist arrived at the City Hall as early as 8 o'clock. It was borne there in a simple hearse attended by an escort of honor. The coffin, in the presence of comparatively few spectators, was carried to the Governor's room and placed upon a temporary bier. The coffin was of black walnut, with heavy silver handles. At the head was a portrait of Mr. Greeley, as he appeared in life, and a large chaplet of tube roses. The lid bore the inscription: "Horace Greeley, born Feb. 3, 1811; died Nov. 29, 1872," and was ornamented with festoons of natural fern leaves. At the head was the second inscription: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and another at the foot, worked in violets: "The city mourns our loss."

Mr. Greeley lay with his left arm lying by his side, and his right across his breast. His face was terribly emaciated and worn, utterly unlike that which his daily companions have been accustomed to see. His appearance was that of a man who had, after terrible sufferings, succumbed in a prolonged fight with the combined forces of mental and bodily anguish. Although the preparations for receiving the public were not completed until 10 o'clock, as early as 8 the square in front of the City Hall was occupied by thousands of men, women, and children, intent upon taking a farewell look at the face of the departed. Everywhere the utmost decorum prevailed. There was no jostling, no tumultuous haste, to obtain advantageous positions. A hush pervaded the entire assemblage, and each face wore a look of intense sadness. The multitude was formed in line and passed up, two by two, into the room where the body was lying in state.

One of the first men to approach the coffin was General John A. Dix. Among the many distinguished gentlemen in the room was Thurlow Weed, one of the oldest friends of Greeley. The old man sat near the head of the body, and seemed pleased to be questioned concerning the life and character of the deceased. He said he could not remember that Greeley ever referred to any youthful amusement. They had been young men together, and as such were often in each other's company. "Everybody" said Weed, "has hours of relaxation, but Greeley never played. I was as poor as he, and had the battle of life to fight as he had, and yet I always took relaxation. You see, we were of different temperaments. Looking back over Greeley's life, I think he showed as much unselfish ambition as any man that ever lived. His whole life was given to opposing injustice and oppression. His character was perfectly pure, for he had no vices that I knew of, and I was most intimate with him in all matters. He was fearless in the expression of his belief in what was right. His whole aim was to do good." When Mr. Weed approached the casket, he leaned over the body and gazed long and earnestly into the face of his former associate. He seemed deeply affected by the scene, and, after looking at the features of Mr. Greeley for some time, he leaned on the shoulder of a friend and left the room.

As the multitude filed by with uncovered heads, each was allowed a sufficient time to view the dead. Many showed a disposition to lag behind, despite the administered admonition of the gentlemen in charge, that there was no time to lose. There were many ladies who showed signs of emotion, some stopping to kiss the forehead of the deceased. As the dinner hour of working classes approached, the crowd awaiting admittance to the chamber of death became enormous. Laborers, who came down town in their working-clothes, got one last look at the face of their cheery old friend. Working girls, of all ages, came from their factories and stores, and they were very properly allowed to pass in before men who were obliged to stand alone and await their turn. A passage was made in this way for all persons who were accompanied by ladies. Families, evidently from the country, came together, and the old folks could not restrain their tears as they looked on the face of the man who had, as it were, lived in their hearts for half a lifetime. It was also a noticeable fact that many negroes, both men and women, were in the line. The stream of people anxious to gaze upon the features of the dead continued undiminished until 10 o'clock this evening, when the Governor's room and City Hall were closed.

Probably fully fifty thousand persons viewed the body, and many thousands did not even [illegible] of the City Hall, the line extend- [illegible] and Ed- [illegible]

Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, Fourteenth street to Broadway, Broadway to Hamilton ferry.

The draping of Dr. Chapin's church is being rapidly completed. The large arched entrance to the church from the street will be heavily draped with black muslin, looped up with heavy crape rosettes. The vestibule is also hung with muslin, and immediately over the door leading to the centre aisle will be suspended a large-sized portrait of the departed, which will have around it a deep border of crape. The interior of the church will be profusely draped with black cloth and crape, no white being used, with the exception of flowers. From the centre of the arched roof are hung broad folds of cloth festooned to the capitals of the pillars by large and massive crape rosettes. The front of the galleries will be also hung with black cloth, and the pillars, of which there are six on either side, will be wound round with the same sable emblems of woe. The pulpit, altar rail, and the whole of the handsome woodwork appertaining thereto will be handsomely draped with crape, while from carved pillars on either side of the pulpit, or reading desk, will be a shield composed of ivy, immortelle, tube-roses and other white flowers, bearing in its centre the words: "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," wrought in crimson flowers. In front of the pulpit will be the motto: "It is Done," worked in flowers within a ground of white tube-roses, lilies, and camellias.

The catafalque will be composed of rich black velvet, profusely strewed with flowers and vines of ivy, and the steps directly in front of the altar will also be covered with the handsomest floral decorations that loving hands and hearts can furnish. It is said that a number of ladies of the *Tribune* Association have signified their intention to present magnificent floral offerings in the shape of an arch, which will stand nearly six feet from the ground, and bearing a suitable inscription or motto. Around the church will also be hung appropriate texts, while the organ will be completely covered with mourning drapery. The pew lately occupied by the illustrious dead has been appropriately dressed in crape, while from the wall is hung a heavy festoon of crape, caught up by heavy rosettes of the same material, and to-morrow will be placed in addition thereto vines, roses, and ivy, which will be gracefully entwined, and fall to the seat, where will be also strewed a profusion of flowers.

The National Democratic Committee have issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The Democratic National Convention did, in July, 1872, with an unanimity unprecedented in the history of the party, nominate as their candidate for office of President of the United States Horace Greeley, of New York. Six States cast their Electoral votes for him at the late election, and millions of men in other States where we failed of success testified their appreciation of his noble character and the great service he had rendered the country by voting our Electoral ticket. But Horace Greeley is dead, and the splendor of the political victory achieved by his opponents is now diminished by the sorrow which this sad event has cast upon the people, whom he loved, and who regarded him as one of the best, truest, and bravest of men. The lesson of his pure and blameless life will long remain impressed upon the age in which he lived. Every beat his heart was in sympathy with humanity in of its broadest form. He loved the Government; he loved his fellow-men; and the labors of his whole life were to elevate the condition of mankind. No struggle for liberty, civil or religious, was ever made on the surface of the earth, since his manhood began, with which he did not affectionately sympathize, and to which he failed to give faithful and powerful aid. Every day his life abounded with acts of charity, of forgiveness, and of love. Not his stricken family alone, but a stricken people, sorrow for a loss wholly inscrutable and almost unparalleled.

The National Democratic Committee, in behalf of the great party who achieved honor by the faithful effort to elect him to the first office in the Government, will do all in their power to honor his name and memory.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
Chairman National Democratic Executive Committee.

The New York Associated Press, to-day, adopted resolutions of sorrow at the death of Mr. Greeley, one of the original proprietors of the institution, eulogizing his life and labors, and expressive of sympathy with his orphaned children.

Mrs. John F. Cleveland, sister of Horace Greeley, is lying dangerously ill at her residence, in this city.

Citizens of Brooklyn have already started a subscription to raise $25,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. Greeley.

Editors of newspapers throughout the country are requested to mail Ezra Cornell, at Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y., copies of their papers containing eulogies or their articles upon the death of Horace Greeley, to be comprised in a memorial volume for the library of said University, of which the deceased was one of the Trustees.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A large meeting of citizens was held last night to express sorrow at Mr. Greeley's death. The Mayor presided. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and it was ordered that they be engrossed and sent to Mr. Greeley's family. A committee was appointed to select an orator to deliver an oration on the deceased.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—The flags are at half-mast in honor of Horace Greeley. General and heartfelt regret is expressed at the death of the great orator and statesman.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 3.—At a full meeting of the members of the press of this city, held to-night, resolutions of respect were passed to the memory of Horace Greeley.

QUINCY.

Agitation of the Liquor Question.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 3.—The agitation of the question of enforcing the Sunday Liquor law is daily becoming warmer. A large and influential meeting of citizens was held at the Presbyterian Church, this evening, to consider the action of the City Council in rejecting an application for the enforcement of the ordinance. After several speeches, resolutions were unanimously adopted censuring the Council for cowardice, and calling upon it to reconsider its action. Among the speakers were several clergymen, including Father McGirr, of St. Peter's Church. There is little doubt that the question will be the main one at the next city election, when the Council will find their action condemned by three-fourths of the voters of the city.

Quincy has, thus far, happily escaped the epizootic.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Probabilities—On the Lower Lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, northerly to westerly winds, clearing and cold weather, with increased pressure. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, higher barometer, moderate temperature, and clear weather. In the Northwest and over the Upper Lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, cooler and partly cloudy weather, with steady barometer, and northwesterly winds veering to-morrow to southeasterly with diminishing pressure.

Warning signals continue at Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego, and are ordered for Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland.

The Horse Disease.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Diligent inquiry of large horse owners, and an examination of various large stables to-day, disclosed the fact that the epizootic has not yet developed here. There are a few cases of sickness at the St. Louis transfer stables, on Elm and Spruce streets, and a number of scattering cases in different parts of the city, but not enough to cause alarm. The weather is not favorable for a development of the disease, which, with the prompt treatment of horses now sick or showing symptoms, and the various preventive measures which have been adopted, leads to the hope that the disease will not become epizootic in this city. In East St. Louis, however, there are over one hundred cases reported in various stables of the transfer companies, and serious apprehension is felt that the disease will spread, and render all transfer and other horses unserviceable. Great care is being taken, however, and as soon as a horse shows any signs of sickness, he is [illegible] immediate treatment.

of a very mild form. No fatal cases have occurred.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The epizootic continues. But few teams are in use and a freight blockade is imminent.

The Secretary of the Louisiana Jockey Club contradicts the that report the epizootic prevails among the racers, and states that the races will be resumed on Saturday.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places, Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The passenger and freight depots, express office, hotel and other buildings at the Richmond and Lexington Junction, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, were burned last Thursday. The loss is about $25,000. A young man named Gordon was burned to death in the hotel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—A fire in the basement of the Bates House, early this morning, created a panic among the guests. The engines were hauled to the scene by the men in the absence of horses, and the fire was extinguished with no great loss.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—A St. Johns special of to-day says a serious fire broke out in a barn just in the rear of a row of wooden buildings, on the west side of Clinton avenue, this morning at 4 o'clock, destroying four wooden stores on the west side of the avenue, and very seriously damaging the fine three-story brick store of M. V. Brown & Bros., adjoining them on the south. The total loss is near $14,000. The following are the losses: M. V. Brown & Bros., on store, $2,000; on goods, $800; building fully insured; no insurance on goods. Miss Darling, on millinery goods, $300; no insurance. Jacob Brown, store, $2,000; insured $1,000. William Tripp, billiard-saloon, $1,700, insured $900; P. L. Van Corsant, $2,000, insured $800; Podley & Potter, harness-makers, $1,500, insured $1,000; J Gibbs, store, $1,800, insured, 1,000; Leland & Watkins, bakers, $500, no insurance; L.W. Gibbs, Store, $1,800, no insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

CLINTON, Ia. Dec. 3. The large basement barn belonging to J. O. Bennett, Union Grove Township, Whitesides Co., Ill., was burned last Saturday night, with 100 tons of hay, oats, wheat and a large and valuable assortment of farming utensils. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $7,000 to $10,000; insurance $1,600.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 3.—A conflagration in Auckland, New Zealand, destroyed buildings and other property to the value of $250,000.

FRANCE.

Thiers Declines to Resign—A More Quiet Feeling in the Country.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The determination of Thiers and his Cabinet not to resign has had a quieting influence on the country, and it is now tranquil.

Picard is mentioned for Minister of the Interior, *vice* Le Franc.

The *Republique Francais* says that in the event of a defeat on the organization of a Committee, under Dufaure's motion, on Thursday, it is possible that Thiers' supporters on the Left will be withdrawn from the Assembly.

The Assembly will divide into two great parties, the Left and the Right, for the election on Thursday of the Committee of Thirty proposed by Minister Dufaure.

The Ministry of the Interior was tendered by the President to M. Dufaure, but he declined it.

The tombs of General Cavaignac and M. Baudin, in Montmartre Cemetery, were decorated yesterday in the presence of 300 persons. The demonstration was quietly conducted, and there was no interference on the part of the police.

New York Insurance Companies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Although but five New York City Insurance Companies have suspended since the Boston fire, there are twelve others that have failed thus far to make up their impairment of capital. These are the Niagara, Hanover, Standard, Republic, Fireman's, Lorillard, Knox, National, Commerce, New York, and Yonkers. The Market has reinsured its risks, and, after closing business, will be able to return about 95 per cent to its stockholders. The amount that the other three suspended companies will return cannot yet be estimated. The friends of the International have resolved to form a new Company. The Niagara has reduced its capital from $1,000,000 to $500,000, and the Hanover from $400,000 to $250,000. The twelve companies referred to above promise to make up the impairment before January 1.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The State Superintendent of Insurance is investigating the status of the companies in this city, in connection with their losses by the Boston fire. Nearly all are found in a healthy condition. A few have reduced their capital stock, and all have advanced their rates.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind, Dec. 3.—The Directors of the Toledo & Louisville Railroad Company met here to-day, and let the contract for the construction of the connecting link of the Lake Michigan & Louisville Railroad, from North Vernon to Newcastle, 65 miles, to H. C. Lord, Henry Crawford, Joel F. Richardson, and their associates. The contract stipulates that the road shall be completed April 1, 1874. The price is not stated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The transfer of the franchises of the Gila Railroad to the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company was consummated at San Diego to-day. The Texas Company gets all the rights of the other Company and 9,000 acres of land in Pueblo and San Diego Counties, and 800 acres of water front in San Diego City.

The Modoc Indian Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Reports from the scene of the Modoc Indian troubles, state that all the settlers on Link River were massacred. The Indians have 80 warriors in the field. Thirty-five soldiers from Fort Klamath have gone to fight them. Companies are organizing in the northern part of the State to take the field.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Later news from Ashland, Oregon, says the settlers are active in their war on the Modocs. Fifty Klamath Indians, well armed, under command of Captain Terra, are on the war-path against the Modocs, and fourteen whites armed under the command of Captain Kelly are in pursuit. No further murders are reported.

The Michigan Fruit Growers.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—The annual meeting of the State Pomological Society was held at Grand Rapids, to-day. The attendance was large. A. S. Dyckman, of South Haven, was elected President, and J. P. Thompson, of Grand Rapids, Secretary. The President's address shows that agriculture in Michigan is declining, and that horticulture is more successfully and profitably taking its place. The State will be asked to aid this Society.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 3.—It is stated that a certain Federal official, once requested by the President to resign, has been using his position to attempt to levy blackmail upon foreign capitalists interested in the Utah mines. Some exposes are being made of the way some Eastern companies owning mines in the Territory are humbugged by the managers and agents, among them the mining company of Cincinnati.

The Winnemucca Mine, in Bingham Canyon, was sold to-day, to an English company, for $400,000.

Obituary.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Rev. N. C. Clark, a well-known and highly respected citizen, died in this city to-day, aged 71. He has resided here since 1835, and was greatly esteemed for his Christian purity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—John R. Briggs, formerly of Chicago, who has been Stationery Clerk of the House of Representatives for some years, died here to-day of consumption.

Ocean Steamship News.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3.—The steamer Scandinavian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived, steamship Olympia from Trieste, and America from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

Hymeneal.

Dec. 3.—Horace R. Hobart, [illegible] *Mail*, was married [illegible] bride's [illegible]

United States funds when special cotton agent in Texas in 1867. From investigations in the Treasury Department, it was discovered that the Governor, when he made his report of his official action, transmitted only a small moiety of the cotton tax collected by him from several large firms in Galveston. This discovery was made on application of these firms for a refunding of this tax, under the act of Congress and Treasury regulations recently promulgated. The extent of the Governor's embezzlement is said to be very large. The proof consists mainly of documentary evidence, and is alleged to be perfectly conclusive. Much to Warmoth's chagrin, the statute of limitations in his case did not commence to run until 1870 in Texas, owing to a special provision of the act of Congress readmitting that State into the Union. A warrant for the Governor's arrest will soon be here from Texas.

A ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

A German Emigrant Arrested Without Cause, Sentenced to the Bridewell, and Imprisoned There Twenty-three Days—His Family Become Inmates of the Poor House.

A German emigrant, named S. Bilkey, on his way to fame and fortune in the West, arrived in this city on the morning of Oct. 20, accompanied by his wife and two children. A balance of $4.50 was all that remained in the family exchequer. They put up at the Union Hotel, No. 100 West Water street, and the following morning the father went out in search of employment. Wandering along that part of North avenue lying around Canal street, he breathed the air of freedom, his lungs were full of the exhilirating atmosphere, and he sailed proudly along, not caring a fig for the conscript laws of his native country. Here he was a freeman. No enforced service could be exacted from him. The future seemed bright, and the present was not wholly devoid of pleasure. He gazed upon the reconstructed city with wonder and admiration, not unmixed with joy, and thought how good a thing it was to be in a country where rapid rebuilding was possible. Presently he observed two men beating a policeman. It was his first introduction to American liberty, his maiden experience. He stopped and looked. The policeman's cap was knocked off. Like the polite German and the future good American citizen that he was, he picked up the hat and held it until the rowdies had retreated, and the policeman turned his attention to him. With that ability to blunder which characterizes policemen in this young Republic as well as in the despotic monarchies of Europe, the officer arrested him, and straigned him before Chicago's legal luminary, Mr. Banyon. The unhappy man could not speak or understand a word of English. He could only swear in the vernacular of Goethe. Banyon was as ignorant of German as of law. Bilkey was fined $10 and costs, put into the Black Maria, wheeled to the Bridewell, and initiated into the mysteries of brick making. He did not know what to make of the whole proceeding, but concluded it was a way they had in this land of the free and domicile of the brave. He was incarcerated for twenty-three days, during which he endured exquisite torture about his family, who were without money, strangers in a strange land. His wife was nearly crazy. She was out of cash and out of a husband. The children wept for their father, and the entire family began to entertain an exalted opinion of the United States in general, and of Chicago in particular. After six days' anxious search, during which Mr. Morast, proprietor of the hotel, kept the family for nothing, Bilkey was given up for lost. The dark and dirty river was pointed to as the solution of the mystery. He was believed to be lying at full length in a shroud of mud on its oozy bottom. Then the Poor House was sought as a last refuge, and all the cheerful prospects and domestic happiness of the courageous immigrants who had crossed the wild waves to find a habitation in this supposed better land, were immured within its gloomy precincts. The world went on as before, but there was no peace or comfort for the widow and the fatherless until one fine morning, when the absent one returned, and was welcomed as one that rose from the dead. They all united in pronouncing this a great and glorious country.

A day or two after, they were furnished by the County Agent with passes to Goodenough, Ill. They shook the mud off their shoes, as a testimony against Chicago, and left with a fervent prayer that, in other parts of the State, personal liberty is a little more secure, as provided in the Constitution. Bilkey found employment on a farm, and is doing well.

A CLOSE CALL.

Midnight Adventures of a Merchants' Policeman—How He Came Near Being Murdered While in the Discharge of His Duty.

Officer Pundt, of the Hamlin private police force narrowly escaped being murdered last night. Shortly after 12 o'clock, while patrolling his beat, as a faithful watchman should, he observed a man attempting to break in at the rear entrance to a fur store on West Randolph street, between Canal and Clinton streets. He crept stealthily toward the burglar, and had the come-alongs on his wrist before the fellow knew exactly what had happened. Pundt was about leading his prisoner to the street, when he was set upon by two men whom he had not before seen. They were evidently confederates of the cracksman, and had secreted themselves in a dark corner close to where he was at work, in order to protect him in the event of his discovery. They knocked the officer down, and beat and kicked him without stint; but he pluckily held on to his prisoner in spite of their fast-descending blows. One of the men then drew a revolver, and fired two shots at the officer. This sudden and unexpected attack caused him to let go his hold of the burglar, when he and his two companions made their escape. Pundt did not discover how close he had been to death's door until he went to the Madison Street Station to report his adventure. He then became aware that one ball had perforated his hat, and that the other had burned a large-sized hole in his coat. He is certain that he can identify the three desperadoes if he should be fortunate enough ever to meet them again.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The celebrated Marye's Heights, near Fredericksburg, Va., is offered for sale. The farm contains 280 acres, and was the scene of one of the most bloody battles during the last war.

—The Trustees of Columbia College, New York City, have very recently purchased a splendid site on Washington Heights, to which it is proposed to remove the College. The plot of ground comprises nine acres, known as the old Lewis estate.

—George Hobbs, who appears to have been but a few weeks out of the Illinois State Prison, was last week lodged in the Michigan State Prison, to remain eight years. He stole $40, and got his ticket in short order.

—W. J. Stillman says they have discovered that the "Venus de Milo," which we all go to see in the Louvre, is *not* the "Venus de Milo," after all, but a Greek statue of Minerva, and that the wretched Frenchmen made it into a Venus with a Grecian bend by tipping it forward and putting a wooden wedge behind it. It is too much.

—On the 10th day of June next, 1873, fifty years will have elapsed since the first steamer came up the Mississippi River and landed at Fort Snelling. It was the steamer Virginia. Mrs. General Van Cleve, now residing at Minneapolis, is probably the only woman now living who witnessed the arrival of this steamer.

—The Colorado Central Road now extends from Denver westward to Blackhawk, a distance of thirty-eight miles. What is known as the mountain division will be extended to Central by the 1st of June next, with a branch to Georgetown by the 1st of January following, thus opening to the facilities of traffic the rich mining counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin.

—The passengers by the Baltic express their great indebtedness to Senator Sumner, who relieved the monotony and perils of the trip by most genial encouragement, drawing upon his vast fund of information at all times for the entertainment of his fellow-travelers. His proposal to raise a fund for the shipwrecked crew was introduced at the dinner table in a familiar talk, which is described as one of the most pathetic and touching appeals ever listened to.

—The work of laying rails has been commenced at the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad point where the road crosses the Wabash River at Montezuma, Indiana, and the large bridge will be built. The rails are being laid in a westerly direction, and will connect at the line of Douglas County with the continuation of the road, which is already completed through that county. The grading on the road is all finished, except some rock cutting, which the Company expects to get out in a week or ten days. The new ties and fish bar plates are all [illegible] and placed along the line of track, and it is expected to have the track laid in thirty days. When this section is completed, there will be [illegible] miles of track laid on this road.

—There has been considerable excitement [illegible] for several days, over a series of [illegible] and a rumbling noise heard along [illegible] of the streets a short time since. An inspection of several houses along the route taken by the strange vibrations has disclosed the fact that their walls and ceilings have been greatly cracked, and, in two instances, plastering was thrown down from the ceiling. Many persons are firm in the belief that the explosion, which occurred on the 18th ult., was produced by a leakage in a gas-main; while others advance the opinion that it was caused by gunpowder in a tunnel under an adjacent street; but the majority of persons who heard the explosion and felt the trembling of the earth are firm in their conviction that it was the shock of an earthquake.

THE GREAT DIAMOND FRAUD.

How a Monster Swindle Was Worked Up—A $600,000 Robbery.

San Francisco papers of the 26th and 27th ult. contained full official reports on the great diamond fraud, with copious additional particulars of the manner in which it was worked up and imposed upon the credulity of some of the shrewdest financiers on the Pacific coast. It is one of the most remarkable swindles ever perpetrated, and was near being one of the most disastrous. In thirty days more, but for the complete and timely *expose* of Clarence King, no less than $12,000,000 of the stock would have been put upon the market, a large proportion of it upon the Atlantic side of this continent and in Europe, where, it is reported, the great house of Rothschild was ready to place some of it. So confident were some of the leading parties in San Francisco of the value of the alleged discoveries that extraordinary precautions were used to prevent the locality being known, and the sum of their own expenditures to secure the ground is probably not under $600,000 in gold. It is most astonishing that leading citizens of recognized shrewdness in all money matters should have been so duped, and that the engineer who was employed to investigate the alleged diamond fields should also have fallen into the trap set for him by most adroit and unconscionable villains. As yet the public cannot tell who were the deceivers and who the deceived, but it is known that a most elaborate swindle has been perpetrated; that $20,000 worth of small rough diamonds were purchased in London and used in salting the ground selected for the operations of the claim speculators; and that they were working up the diamond fever adroitly with a view to launching their stock on the market when a United States geologist detected the fraud and blew it to atoms. The following account of their manœuvres is from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 27th:

Now that the whole thing has been officially declared a fraud, it is quite interesting to know how the job was put up and all about it. Janin, perhaps, is not criminally to blame, although his reputation as a geologist and mining engineer will have received a blow by this from which it will be hard for him to recover. His first connection with the affair seems to have been in New York last spring, where he was approached by Harpending, General Dodge, and Arnold, the "discoverer" of the wonderful Golconda. They told him that Arnold and Slack had made two trips to the diamond fields, securing in the first instance a bag of precious stones valued at $1,000,000, which had been sealed and deposited in the Bank of California; and in the second a bag of gems valued at $250,000, the latter being deposited in the banking house of Wm. B. Duncan & Co., in New York.

Besides all this, Janin was taken to the private residence of Tiffany, the great New York jeweler, who told him, in presence of Sam Barlow, General McClellan, and other parties, that the estimated value of the gems in Duncan's bank was $150,000. This statement, emanating as it did from so reliable a source, could not fail to disarm whatever suspicion there was in Janin's mind, and the consequence was he was most effectually roped in. Harpending and Dodge told Janin that Arnold received $100,000 for his first trip, and by sundry plausible statements they induced Janin to visit the diamond fields. These gentlemen promised Janin that he should have two weeks to examine the ground and investigate its geological formation, and when once he reached the spot they kept him employed in surveying and making mining laws for a whole week. Soon after, when he began to prospect, Dodge and Harpending hurried him away, against the promise, and had him make his first report in New York, in which he says:

"I had only time to gather samples from those portions of the 100-acre block of ground which are marked on the accompanying plat. At each one of the points numbered diamonds or rubies were found, as per inclosed samples. These points were over one-third of a mile distant from the original discovery, and shows a very large area to be diamond and ruby-bearing. The samples were taken from the surface. It is probable that at a greater depth larger diamonds would be found. The amount of prospecting done was insignificant, and does not enable me to form a judgment as to the extent or limits either of the very rich or only moderately rich grounds. I have already shown that it requires only one-half acre of the very rich ground to repay the purchase money, and also that if the whole 160 acre tract will produce gravel of an average value of 1 per cent of the value of the one and a half tons washed ($5,000 per ton), it would furnish an immense value in diamonds and rubies. I consider this a wonderfully rich discovery, and one that will prove extremely profitable; that while I did not have time enough to make investigations which would have answered very important questions, I do not doubt that further prospecting will result in finding diamonds over a greater area than is as yet proved to be diamond bearing; and finally, that I consider any investment of $40 per share, or at the rate of $4,000,000 for the whole property, a safe and attractive one."

While Janin was being induced to join the enterprise and to make a professional survey of the ground, the projectors of the scheme were at work in a new direction. General Sam Barlow set a ball in motion to secure a United States patent to the tract, and also legislation directly looking to the development of the diamond mines. He drew up the celebrated "placer mining bill" and gave it into the hands of that immaculate legislator, General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachussetts, to engineer through Congress. Ben's wonderful sagacity and a thousand shares of the Lent-Harpending diamond stock, to him in hand paid, enabled him to see the great advantage this bill would be to the country, and he finally secured its passage without difficulty. General Butler's stock is not worth much just now, but then that is not his fault.

Before Janin went in the first time he was paid $2,500 for his services by the Company. This was a mere professional fee, and is not believed to have been intended to secure a favorable report. Besides the $2,500, he was given the privilege of purchasing 1,000 shares of the stock at $10 a share in currency, which he did purchase in New York after his return from the fields. This stock he at once sent to San Francisco and sold at its full value,—$40 a share, in gold,—thus clearing over $30,000 by the transaction. Whatever suspicion of the integrity or lack of confidence in the professional ability of Janin may grow out of this matter, it is evident he has been made the dupe of others. His reputation, though, has suffered a blow from which he can hardly hope to recover, and from which $30,000 is hardly an adequate recompense.

Next to Arnold, of whose guilt there can hardly be a reasonable doubt, Harpending and General Dodge are the most strongly suspected of complicity in the fraud. Harpending and Dodge were both in New York, as we have related, when they secured the services of Janin. Nay more, Harpending was in London when the stones were said to have been purchased there of Pittar, Levison & Co. and Keller, the diamond men. These facts, in connection with other things which have come to light, have caused a grave suspicion to fall upon both these persons. General Dodge was perhaps ignorant of the fraud in the beginning, but it is now believed that he knew of the sell long before the expose by Clarence King, and improved the opportunity to get all his money back that he put into it. He was heard to say here before he went East that when General Colton came back he would bring bad news, and soon after left for the East, as is believed, to see Arnold and get his money back before the thing should explode. A photograph of Harpending was sent a week ago to London to Pittar, Levison & Co. for identification as the man who purchased the brilliants. If they identify Mr. Harpending as one of the purchasers, things may be made warm for him.

Clarence King, United States Geologist, whose researches on this coast have won for him an enviable reputation among scientific men, not long since made an official investigation of the belt of the country in which the alleged diamond fields were located, and, when the news of the discovery had been thoroughly disseminated and the question was assuming a serious aspect, he determined that he would make an official visit to the fields on his own account, and without the knowledge of any of the interested parties. He entered the diamond fields with one of his surveying parties, known as the Fort Bridger Division, and made a careful estimate of the country. After satisfying himself that the whole thing was a fraud, he hastened to San Francisco, to lay his astounding discovery before the Directors. He knew no one of them personally, and did not know where any of them lived. He did know Janin, and him he hunted up at 12 o'clock the very night he arrived here. Janin was in bed at the time, but King waked him up and conveyed the disagreeable information. Janin would not believe it at first, but the geologist sat down, and, before morning, convinced him.

Next day they went together and saw Mr. Ralston. This gentleman poo-poohed the idea that there was fraud, but he finally consented to permit King to make a report. Then the latter made the report which was printed yesterday, and which, it will be seen, bears date Nov. 11.

The report was so comprehensive, so convincing, that the Directors' faces turned white when they heard it read. They at once resolved to ferret the thing out, and for that purpose General Colton's expedition was fitted out, and Mr. King kindly consented to accompany it, with Mr. Jannin. The whole matter was kept strictly private, not even the principal shareholders knowing anything of it. The only persons that knew of the expedition were King, Janin, Ralston, Lent, and Colton, with the two who accompanied him on his trip, General Bost and E. M. Fry. The feelings of Messrs. Ralston and Lent during the absence of Colton's party may be better imagined than described. They had King's report in their hands, and they knew if that was verified they were out together nearly $500,000! Yet they kept their own counsel, and it was even said Lent was quite cheerful.

The diamond field is located near Vermilion Creek, forty-five miles from Black Butte station, directly on one of the prominent geodetic stations of the geological survey. It is at the north base of a pine-clad ridge that runs east and west, north of Brown's Hole, and is in Colorado Territory, eight miles south of the Wyoming line. At this point is a *mesa*, about 7,500 feet high, gently sloping to the north, and cut by canons, five or six hundred feet deep, which carry off the drainage of the pine ridge into Vermilion Creek. This *mesa* has a comparatively smooth surface, which is broken only by two masses of sandstone, which rise above its level. Some of the valleys near this spot are charming in appearance and abound in the finest of game, such as deer, elk, grizzlies, etc., though the climate, save in sheltered spots, is not one of the finest in the world. The summers are cool and the winters very cold, and hurricanes sweep over the country about two-thirds of the year. The diamond field is not located in an Indian country, though the straggling Utes occasionally pass over and near it. These Indians are nominally at peace, and would not trouble white men, unless a good opportunity offered.

SURVIVORS OF THE MISSOURI.

Distressing Tales of Their Sufferings at Sea.

From the New York World, Dec. 1.

Yesterday morning the Morro Castle arrived from Havana *via* Nassau, bringing from the latter place the four survivors, John Freaney, first assistant engineer; David A. North, third assistant engineer; Charles Sinclair, oiler; and Charles Conway, fireman, who had been drifting about at sea for eight days after they parted with the Missouri, and suffering from the pangs of hunger and thirst, and witnessing the deaths of their comrades daily. John Freaney, who resides at 118 Charlton street, gives the following particulars: "As soon as we got the boat freed from the other davit nine of us who had been holding on got into her, although she was full of water. When she was being lowered there were almost thirty people in her; but the heavy sea soon carried them away, when they fell out of her. There was a fearful sea, and it kept breaking over us for three days. I wish to say that Culmer's boat could have held twice as many people as were in her, and it was heart-rending to see those in her refuse to admit the women who were floating within an oar's reach. Two men were holding on to the keel of another boat, and they would not listen to their cries. Our boat was too far off to render any assistance. We lost the rudder, and half full of water she was unmanageable. For the first three days we suffered fearfully from hunger and thirst. We had not even a biscuit on board; anything there was in her was washed away when being launched. On the evening of the third day we came in sight of a sloop—a fisherman's I guess—and we pulled with all our strength so as to get within hailing distance of her. We only got within a mile of her, and we shouted and screamed at the top of our voices, and raised signals on the oars, but the parties on board set sail and soon got out of our sight. The sloop was going, so far as I could judge from the sun, southeast. That night two of the men in the boat became crazy from drinking the sea-water. Several times they jumped overboard, but we succeeded in rescuing them from a horrible death, as the sharks were all around us; we could see their fins, but they did not molest us in the boat. The same men jumped overboard again, and we stopped pulling at the oars, but the poor fellows disappeared. This had a terrible effect on us. Two of them died on board, and we heaved their bodies overboard. One of these men was a barber. The sea ran fearfully high and continued on until the following day, when another man died, making five in all. The men all ran mad before they died, and several times made an attack on us, and some of them even bit us. On the fourth day in the evening we were a little relieved by some showers of rain. We spread our handkerchiefs out and caught the water and then sucked the handkerchiefs, so we gained some strength. The next night we were in a terrible state, as a large shark kept very close to us, in fact alongside, showing his fins and snout now and again, but as we left the Gulf he disappeared. On the fifth morning the sea became calm, and we bailed out the boat with two hats. The bucket we had was a metal one, but one of the crazy men threw it overboard and it sank. There were four life-preservers, and we ripped them up and stitched the canvas together and made a sail of it. The boat-hook acted for a yard and an oar for a mast. The men became too weak to use the oars any longer, and we kept the boat full before the wind. The sun then shone out strong, and I suffered very much, as I had no hat. The course the boat took was southeast, but we all were getting prostrated, having had nothing to eat in seven days. Death stared us in the face. On the afternoon of the eighth day one of the men signaled land, which afterward turned out to be Powel's Bay, Abaco. We then took to the oars, but could do little, but we landed, however, about half-past 5 o'clock. Not one of us could stand up or walk. We were so weak that we sank exhausted on the beach. In this position we remained about half an hour. The rest gained us a little strength, and we were enabled to crawl inland. We saw some wreckers' houses, but could see no inhabitants. We got into the houses, but there was no food in them. One of the men discovered a well of water and a dipper attached to a barrel, and we drank copiously. We then lay down and slept until morning—the ninth day without eating food. In the morning we broke open one of the houses, which we found locked, and procured a few matches and kindled a fire. I then went out to search around for something to eat, and I discovered some wild tomatoes, about the size of cherries, and we made some soup. The tomatoes were so bitter we could hardly use them, but we drank the soup, and that revived us considerable. As we could see the main-land from the island, we set out for the beach, which was about a half mile from the houses, and it took us an hour and a half to reach it. Every time we would attempt to walk we would fall. As soon as we reached the shore, and after considerable time, we got our boat into the water. After an hour's pulling darkness came on and we turned back to the island, and crossed up to the shanty, where we passed the night. The next morning we stewed some more of the wild tomatoes with salt and drank the soup, and then set out for the beach again, but we felt weaker, and it took us three hours to walk that half mile. Notwithstanding that we worked hard our strength did not avail anything; we could not launch the boat, and we gave up all hope of gaining the main land. We raised the oars and attached our handkerchiefs and the canvas of the life-preservers, and then lay down on the beach. In about two hours a sloop cruising in the bay came in sight and saw our signals, and she came as near the island as possible. We got up and ran out into the water and got aboard. We were well treated by Mr. William Curry, of Green Turtle Bay, who was on board. He divided all the provisions he had among us, and took us in charge to Mr. U. Sands, United States Consul at the settlement. He treated us in the most kind manner. He kept us in his own house, and had two doctors to attend us. After eight days we were able to go in a vessel to Nassau, where the Consul, Mr. Saunders, gave us clothing, and kept us until the Moro Castle arrived. Had it not been that the boat in which we were was a metallic life-boat we could not have survived. No wooden boat would have lived in the seas we were in. For five days we were up to the middle in water, as the boat was full to the gunwale."

ANOTHER SURVIVOR'S TALE.

The story of Mr. David North, formerly a resident of Rondout, in this State, is as follows: "When the boat touched the water there were at least thirty persons in her, many of whom were passengers. She was freed all right from the stem davit, but she fouled in the stern davit in some way, so that she could not be instantly freed. A heavy sea coming at this time, she plunged under, and on emerging but nine persons were left aboard. All the rest were washed off and drowned almost instantly. The plunge freed the boat, and the ship, with one sail [illegible] away from her. The sea had filled [illegible] the edge, and in the excitement of [illegible] effort was made to bail her. After [illegible] been somewhat calmed down, some [illegible] made to bail her. It was about this [illegible] the other boat that got ashore came [illegible] we asked them to take us aboard, but [illegible] fused to do so, and, in spite of the [illegible] Captain Culmer to rescue us, they [illegible] us a bucket and rowed away. [illegible] who were floating around [illegible] preservers implored them [illegible] them but they turned a deaf ear to [illegible] except the promptings of their own [illegible] cape. We set to work to bail out our [illegible] soon as they rowed away. On taking [illegible] tory of the boat's outfit, we found [illegible] four oars and a boat-hook. We stayed [illegible] the ship until she went down, and then [illegible] our oars and began the first night of [illegible] All our efforts to bail the boat were [illegible] as every wave filled her again, so we [illegible] waist-deep in water. The boat lay in the [illegible] of the sea, with every wave breaking [illegible] We had to lock our legs under the [illegible] clasp arms about each other's necks [illegible] sea threatened to wash us overboard. [illegible] morning broke, the sea was still running [illegible] tain high. When the boat was lifted on [illegible] of a wave, every eye was strained to catch [illegible] of a sail or land, but none was to be [illegible] was still useless to try to bail the boat [illegible] oars were put out, more to keep [illegible] than to make any progress. The [illegible] and out of the boat, made rowing [illegible] could not keep the oars in the [illegible] men by this time had grown careless [illegible] was no semblance of discipline. They [illegible] fits and starts with too little unity to [illegible] anything. Mark Anthony, the [illegible] crazed in the afternoon of this day. [illegible] night was like the first, only intensified [illegible] complaints of the starving men, and [illegible] ravings of Anthony. When the morning [illegible] and no prospect of land or a sail [illegible] made out, the spirits of all fell [illegible] A shoal of sharks swam around the boat [illegible] ingly certain of their prey. The barber, [illegible] Starr, became crazy toward afternoon [illegible] terribly emaciated with hunger and [illegible] About dark he died, and a sea swept [illegible] Before morning Shea, the porter, and [illegible] thony jumped overboard in a fit of [illegible] zy. It was on the morning of the [illegible] that our hunger seemed to have left [illegible] tortures of thirst were intensified [illegible] almost unendurable. McCurdon [illegible] and he threw himself over backward [illegible] sea. Thomas Egan, one of the five left [illegible] the morning of the fourth day, while [illegible] a splendid entertainment to which he [illegible] gaged, suddenly fell forward and died [illegible] thrown overboard, and a shark took him [illegible] our eyes."

Serious Gale—Buildings Dis[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Sixteen out of the twenty new houses on Stricker street [illegible] roofed by a terrific gale of wind last night [illegible] houses had just been completed, and [illegible] were occupied. Loss, $10,000.

MARRIED.

HOBART—HASTINGS—At the residence [illegible] bride's parents, Tuesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. A. L. [illegible] D. D., President of Beloit College, H. R. Hob[illegible] managing editor of the Chicago Evening Mail, [illegible] Emma M. Hastings, daughter of the Hon. [illegible] tings, of Madison, Wis.

FARGO—COFFIN—At Wiscasset, Me., Dec. [illegible] residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. [illegible] H. Boester, Charles E. Fargo, of Chicago, Ill., [illegible] W., eldest daughter of Isaac H. Coffin, Esq., of [illegible] set, and niece of A. J. Averill, Esq., of this city. [illegible] cards.

DIED.

MANVEL—At the residence of his [illegible] rie-av., Dec. 2, Bennet Manvel, of Chicago, [illegible] years. His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y. [illegible] terment.

SCHUTTLER—On the 2d of December, at No. [illegible] Taylor-st., Eliza, daughter of Charles and [illegible] ler, aged 14 years and 2 months. Funeral, Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EGAN—On Dec. 2, of consumption, John [illegible] 31 years. Funeral from his residence, No. 6 Wendell [illegible] to Calvary Cemetery, Wednesday at 11 o'clock. Ottawa and Detroit papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
IMPORTANT ART SA[LE]
AT AUCTION.
ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call [illegible] tion of Art lovers to the new and valuable [illegible]
Paintings and Works of [Art]
BELONGING TO THE
BROOKLYN ART GALLE[RY]
And collected during the past year by [illegible] CHARLES RODE, Esq., from all the principal
ART CENTRES OF EUROPE.
In this collection will also be found [illegible] the leading
Artists of America.
The entire collection will be on exhibition [illegible] logues, at
STORE NO. 970 WABASH[-AV.]
Near Twenty-second-st.
Among the array of artists represented [illegible] will be found the names of such as
Carl Hubner, H. Herzog, G. Sau, Henri de Beul, Wm. Hart, Geo. L. Brown,
And many of equal celebrity.
The whole to be sold by auction without reserve [illegible]
Thursday and Friday, Afternoons and Ev[enings]
DEC. 5 and 6, at 2 and 7½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auct[ioneers].

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
We shall sell Wednesday, D[ec. 4],
at 9 1-2 a. m.,
180 cases Men's Cf., Kip, and Beaver [illegible]
100 cases Boys' and Youth's Boots [illegible]
150 cases Women's, Misses', and Ch[ildren's]
Assorted Polish.
And a Line of Rubber Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Rand[olph-st.]

At our sale of Thursday, Dec. 5, at 9 [illegible] we shall offer
Custom-made Clothing,
Cassimeres, Knit Goods, Noti[ons],
Ladies', Misses', and Children['s]
Fleece-Lined Gloves,
Army Dress Coats,
Cav. Jackets and Pants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Rand[olph-st.]

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 52 and 54 South Canal-st.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
Pawnbrokers' Goo[ds]
On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872,
BY ORDER OF
A. LIPMAN, 27 West Madison[-st.],
CONSISTING OF
Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, [illegible]
Sale will continue all day until every lot is sold. [illegible] logues now ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct[ioneers].

By HARRISON & CO.
CROMOS AT AUCTI[ON]
This Morning at 10 o'clo[ck].
A very large assortment of splendid Chromos [illegible] the consignment.
HARRISON & CO., Auct[ioneers].

PAWNBROKER'S SAL[E]
Of Unredeemed Pledges. [illegible]
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

PERSONAL—RETURN THE WATCH AND [illegible] and pocketbook to office Anderson's [illegible] No questions asked.

VOLUME 26.

CLOTHING.
NEW DEPARTUR[E]
BROWN & CO.
TAILORS,
NO. 332 WABASH-AV.,
Will, from this date, make [illegible] best stylish garments from [illegible] best fabrics at prices that d[efy] competition.
Good Overcoats from $40 [illegible] ward.
Chicago, Dec. 3, 1872.

HATS CAPS. AND FURS.
FURS
HATS
BISHOP & BARNES
offer for the season their large stock of
LADIES' FINE FUR[S]
At the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE[S].
Our business, in all its departments, is [illegible] our
NEW STORE,
Corner State and Monroe-s[ts].
Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

TO RENT.
OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Buildin[g]
Are nearly finished. Several [illegible] yet untaken. Fire-proof, [illegible] vaults. English tile floors through[out]. No offices in the city eq[ual] these in every first-class resp[ect]. Plans of the Tribune Building [may] be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.
Seven well-built, comfortable brick houses on [illegible] WM. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-a[v.]

REMOVAL.
On and after Dec. 2, our M[illegible] ge Banking office will be in [illegible] ore Block, corner of Dearbo[rn] and Monroe-sts.
GALLUP & PEABODY.

TREES.
LARGE FOREST TREE[S]
[illegible] Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Par[k]. [illegible]
NELSON & BENSON, 129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Bl[ock].

WANTED.
TO LUMBER DEALER[S].
Wanted, a bill of 500,000 feet [illegible] mber, for which will pay in fi[illegible] ss, unincumbered, inside re[illegible] nce property, less than one m[ile] om the river, at fair valuation. [illegible] to or address
GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR., 156 East Washington-[st.]

FOR SALE.
California Grape[s]
One car load just receive[d] for sale low.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 51 West Lake-[st.]

FINANCIAL.
A. O. Slaughter,
BANKER,
[illegible] Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells [illegible] and Gold. Receives money on deposit and [illegible] General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Loans Negotiated
[illegible] in the city or suburbs, at current [illegible] G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 158 East Washington-[st.]

HOTELS.
CITY HOTEL,
Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts.
Terms Reduced to $2.00 per D[ay].
J. W. TOWE, Propr[ietor].

MISCELLANEOUS.
NOTICE.
GEORGE C. BATES is no long[er in] the employ of the UTICA [illegible] ENT ASSOCIATION.

Mathematical Instrument[s]
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chic[ago].

SOMETHING NEW.
PHOTOCROME PICTURES. Reliable men [illegible] wanted as agents to canvass every town in [illegible] nois. Applications can be made by letter [illegible] JOHN WHEELER, General Agent State of Illinois. Office, 13 North Curtis-st., Chicago.